THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

WILL THE DEMOCRATS FREE THE PHILIPPINES?

IT MAY SEEM a trifle bitter that after fourteen years of our rule the Filipino is not only willing to see our starry banner leave his archipelago, but holds a regular celebration at the bare prospect of it. More than twenty thousand Filipinos, dispatches tell us, paraded the streets of Manila in "wildest jubilation" over the election of Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency, and "listened to addresses in which the rule of the United States was declared practically at an end." On this occasion, moreover, Emilio Aguinaldo, the leader of the Filipino insurrection following the war with Spain, made his first public appearance and political speech since his capture by General Funston in 1901. These facts, as well as the comment of the Filipino press, say the correspondents, reflect a prevailing belief in the islands that one of the first acts of the Democratic Administration will be to arrange for their independence. Nor is this impression entirely confined to the Filipinos. In a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun* (Ind.), we read that "some of the Democratic leaders are talking of giving the Philippines limited independence on July 4, 1913," and the same correspondent quotes Chairman Henry of the House Rules Committee as predicting that one of the first measures to go before the House will be the Jones Bill, which provides for qualified self-government at once and complete independence at the end of eight years. The press also quote Speaker Champ Clark's declaration that he intends to use "every endeavor" to free the Filipinos "for their good and our own."

The Philippine plank in the Democratic platform, it will be recalled, reaffirms the party's opposition to "a policy of imperialism and colonial exploitation in the Philippines or elsewhere," and asks for "an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other Powers." This, remarks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), is not a promise of "immediate independence," but of "the immediate adoption of a pledge of independence at the earliest practicable date." "In a way this declaration does not go beyond that made by the Republicans in the past," remarks the Chicago *Post* (Prog.), which adds, however, that "the Republicans always had an idea that the Filipinos could not safely be turned loose for forty years"; and that "the Democrats hope to do the thing more quickly." After all, it continues, this question ought not to be a political one at all; "it ought to be a matter of plain Americanism, of a belief in the right of all people to rule themselves if they know how." It is on the question of how soon the Filipinos will "know how" that we find the widest divergence of editorial opinion. Thus while some papers cite facts and authorities in support of their belief that the Filipinos are already competent to manage their own affairs, others cite other facts and authorities to prove that dire consequences would follow our withdrawal from the islands now or in the near future. To quote again from the New York *Evening Post:*

> "Two serious arguments will, however, be used to impress those who have thought only superficially on this matter. How about the wild tribes? will be asked. And how about the possibility of these people governing themselves? The facts about the non-Christian tribes are that they constitute but 600,000 out of 7,600,000 people; they dwell in the mountain fastnesses, and they, says Judge James H. Blount in his new book, 'The American Occupation of the Philippines,' 'cut little more figure, if any, in the general political equation, than the American Indian does with us to-day.' To those who have any doubts on this question we most heartily recommend this excellent volume from the pen of one who was an officer of volunteers in the war and subsequently a judge. He has not the slightest question as to the ability of the Filipinos to set up satisfactory governments. . . . . .
>
> "Under the promise of independence, he declares, a 'very fair electorate of at least one-third, possibly one-half, of the adult male population, could be built up.' The setting up of prospective Filipino States would, he says, 'electrify the Filipino body politic,' as would the mere definite promise of independence. But without that definite promise, nothing can be gained. Least of all would it be fair to deny self-government to millions because of a fraction of the uncivilized among them. We must, as Judge Blount says, make clear to all concerned, and particularly to the American grafter and Filipino demagogue, 'that the government of a remote and alien people is to have no permanent place in the purposes of our national life.'"

The Baltimore *Evening Sun* (Ind.), while indorsing the Democratic attitude, warns against haste, and has this to say:

> "It will be remembered that Mr. Bryan made his campaign in 1900 chiefly on the issue of imperialism and Filipino independence, and tho defeated, the Democratic party has refused to believe that that verdict represented the country's final answer and has kept it to the front ever since as a vital question of national policy and honor. The Jones Bill, which was introduced at the last session and which is to be called up soon after the reassembling of Congress in December, is designed to redeem this Democratic pledge, and its friends hope that it will become a law early next spring.
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> "The Jones Bill provides for a probationary independence for

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a period of eight years, during which the President of the United States would have a veto power over any legislation which might be passed by the Filipino Congress. It reduces the qualification for the franchise from 500 pesos to 250, and from those who can read and write Spanish or English to those who can read and write a native language. The Philippine Legislature at present consists of the Philippine Commission, appointed by the President of the United States, as an upper house, and the Assembly, elected by Filipino voters, as the lower. This system has been in operation since 1907, but it has not satisfied the aspirations of the natives, and Manuel Quezon, their Delegate to Congress, is leading the fight for national emancipation.

"The only substantial objection to the Jones Bill seems to be the insufficiency of the probationary period provided. Eight years is scarcely long enough to educate the Filipinos in the art of self-government. It is true that they have had some five years of preliminary training and that they have had the advantage of American contact and civilization since we delivered them from Spanish rule in 1898. But they have not been walking alone, and 15 or 20 years of probation would be wiser than 8 and would better serve to confirm their self-control and balance.

"Of the righteousness of the principle and the soundness of the policy embodied in the Jones Bill there can be no doubt. We have no moral right to hold the Philippines indefinitely, and it is bad national policy to do so."

Still other papers urge a withdrawal from the Philippines at the earliest possible date as a mere matter of economy. The islands, they say, are not only a bad investment, they are a heavy burden. Thus the Boston *Herald* (Ind.) characterizes the Philippines as "an extravagant child in the family that contributes nothing to the general maintenance." A fair estimate of what they are costing us, says this Boston paper, is $75,000,000 a year, "which, spread through the cumbersome system of federal taxation, means the extraction of several times as much from the pockets of the people." This is higher than the estimate made by Mr. Jones, who in reporting his bill to Congress, said that we could save $50,000,000 annually by giving self-government to the Filipinos. And there are still other authorities who maintain, with President Taft, that the Government of the islands is wholly self-supporting.

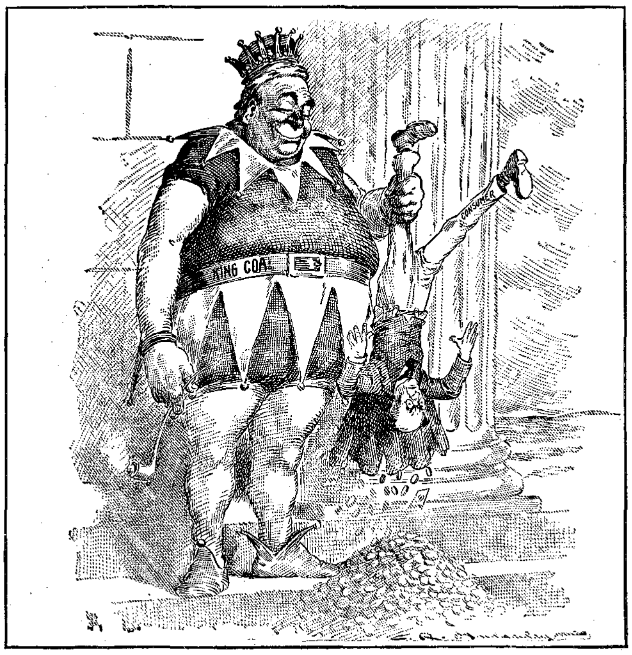
Among those prophesying disaster as a result of any change in our present policy toward the Philippines, we find papers of all political complexions, including the Washington *Post* (Ind.), and *Star* (Ind.), Hartford *Times* (Dem.), New York *Commercial* (Com.), Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.), and *Ohio State Journal* (Rep.), Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.), New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and *Evening Mail* (Prog.), Boston *Transcript* (Ind.-Rep.), Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), and St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.). The Hartford *Times* dwells upon the strategical importance of the Philippines, both from a military and a commercial point of view, and remarks that "the awakening of dormant Asia might easily render Manila a port of world-wide importance and the islands as necessary to the safeguarding of our trade routes as Gibraltar and Malta are to the British Empire now." The New York *Commercial* remarks altruistically that altho "we are ruling these islands at a heavy financial loss," nevertheless "we have undertaken the job in good faith, and are bound in honor to see it through to the end." "Will President Wilson convert the Democratic party into an Aguinaldo Aid Society?" asks the Washington *Star* in apparent alarm; and the Columbus *Dispatch* remarks that the Democratic program on this point "begins to assume the proportions of a blunder." Urging this nation not to shirk a duty that is burdensome, the Washington *Post* remarks:

"Even from the humanitarian standpoint, the only thing that the United States can do with honor is to continue its present attitude toward the Philippines. The United States is now putting civilization into the Philippines. It is a job that will extend over many years. Not until the present children of the islands, who are being taught high standards, have grown to their majority, will it be safe to give the Filipinos independence.

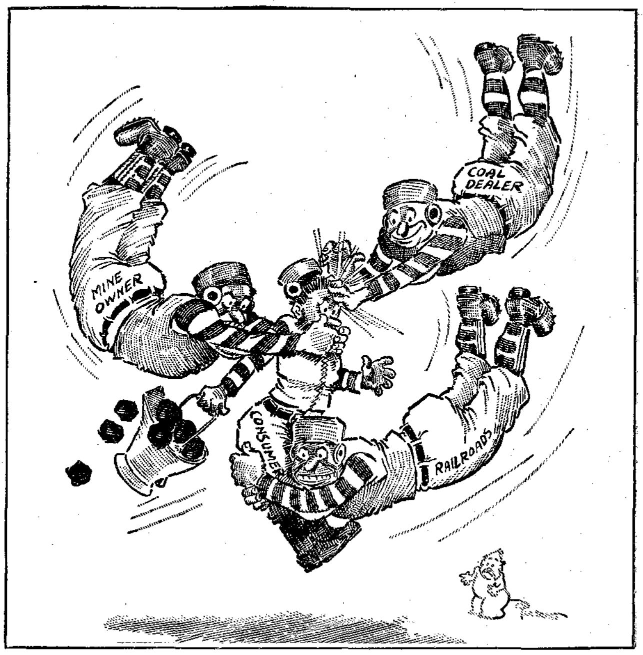
"The United States Government is carrying on the work of education as rapidly as possible. The Jones Bill provides for gradual steps toward independence, but such a bill is unnecessary. The gradual steps are being taken already. As soon as the Filipinos are fit for self-government, Congress can take action. To act now, when the future Filipino is merely in the making, would demonstrate that the Democrats are beginning the old reckless game of shooting without aiming."

Moreover, say other critics of the Jones Bill, to give political independence to the islands at this stage would be a crippling blow to their commercial prosperity. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* states on the authority of "army officers and others who have had administrative experience in the islands," that "stagnation of the Philippines and demoralization of the Filipinos themselves will result" even from the present talk among Democratic leaders of hastening Philippine independence. We read:

"The possibility of the islands being soon turned over to the

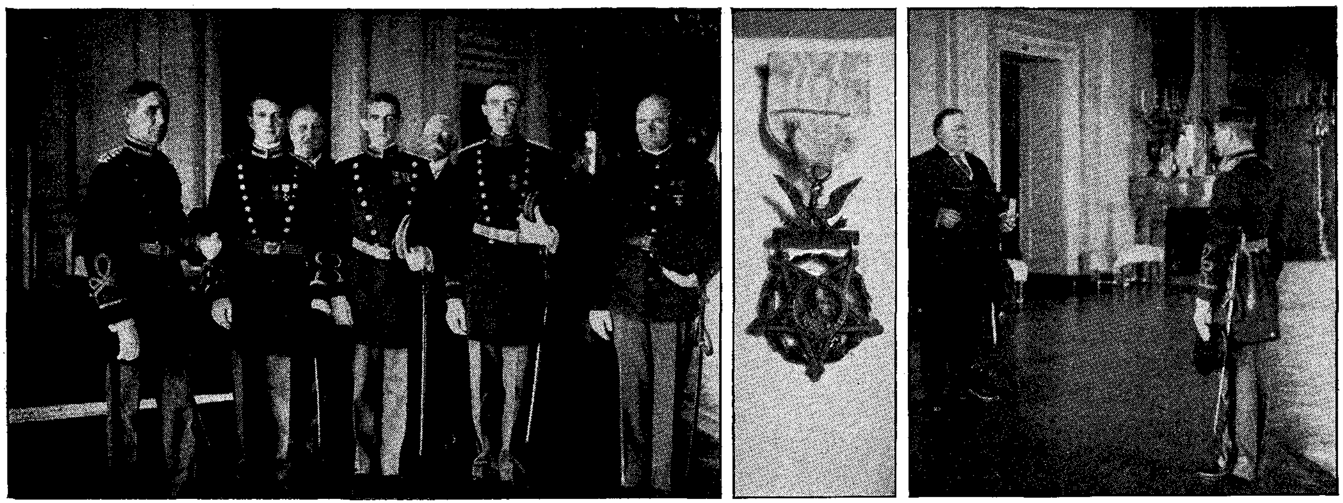


"AND A MERRY OLD SOUL WAS HE."
—Macauley in the New York *World*.



ANOTHER GAME THAT NEEDS REVISED RULES.
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Post*.

SIGNS OF A COLD WINTER.



Photographs by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D.C.

THE REWARD OF VALOR.

The Medal of Honor, which is to the American soldier what the Victoria Cross is to the British, was recently awarded by the United States Government to the five men shown in the foreground of the first picture. The first, on the reader's left, is Capt. Julian Gaujot, of the 1st Cavalry, who went alone under fire to the Federal garrison at Douglas and persuaded the remnant of the Mexican forces to surrender to him before they were all killed by the insurgents. The four others, reading in the same order, are Capt. Archie Miller, Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, Lieut. John T. Kennedy, and Quartermaster-Sergeant Joseph Henderson, all of the 6th Cavalry, who displayed extraordinary courage in the Philippines in the capture of Jikiri, a Jolo pearl pirate. The story of this exploit will be found on page 1095. The central cut shows the coveted medal, which many regard as the highest honor in the gift of the Government. There are at present only about thirty-five men in the active service who have received it. On the reader's right President Taft is presenting this medal to Captain Gaujot.

Filipinos has already caused a cessation in the flow of capital to the Philippines. Americans who have already invested in the Philippines declare they will not venture another cent in the islands' industries until they know whether or no American control is to be continued.

"On his recent trip to the Pacific Major-General Leonard Wood, former commander of the Philippines Division, was besieged by Americans interested in the Philippines, who said they were planning to sever all business connections in the islands if the uncertainty as to the continuance of American control continued much longer. Decisive action by the Democrats in favor of freeing the Philippines within the next few years will result in a general exodus from the islands of Americans and other foreign investors, according to reports received here."

THE EMPTY COAL-SCUTTLE

CONSUMERS who turn to their favorite newspapers to find out why they are paying so much for coal, are informed that there is a shortage in the coal supply. The more conservative papers adopt a reassuring tone. The shortage is "temporary," and "nothing to be alarmed about," according to one editor, who attributes it to the lack of a reserve supply because of the strike last spring, and to a shortage of cars for carrying the coal, which "results from the imperfect machinery for getting cars back to the lines which own them when in the transporting of freight they have passed over to other railroad lines." So the New York *Tribune* is inclined to advise us thus:

> "If every one would put in coal only as he needed it no one would suffer from the shortage, and there would be no 'famine' and no 'famine' prices. And every one might feel sure that when his small stock ran out it would be possible to replenish it. Coal is being constantly mined and brought to the city."

The New York *Commercial*, too, puts much faith in an optimistic report made by a committee of the New York Merchants Association, which concludes with these words:

> "Providing no unforeseen contingencies arise the aggregate of production will reach the normal during the next three months, in which case there will be sufficient coal on hand to meet every reasonable demand for consumption."

But others, especially in New York City, Philadelphia, and the New England cities, are not so easily satisfied. Whatever may be the reason, there is an admitted actual shortage of some 5,000,000 tons, and this, declares the New York *Times*, "is somebody's fault." Stove coal in these cities is sold now at anywhere from $6.75 to $8.00 a ton, according to local conditions. We are told by the New York *Evening Post* that tenement dwellers who ordinarily buy coal by the bucket at the rate of from $10 to $12 a ton, are now paying at the rate of $16 a ton. "Because of a temporary shortage of coal the local consumer is being unmercifully gouged," is the crisp way the New York *World* sizes up the situation.

The strike and car-shortage explanations, and the further statement that at this time of year large quantities of coal must be sent West before navigation closes on the Lakes, are not taken very seriously by the New York *Sun:*

> "It is a disquieting thought that if a strike takes place in the anthracite region every spring and the Western shipments continue to be made by the existing schedule, a winter may come when the people of the East will freeze to death for want of fuel. . . . . . .
>
> "The future of the coal industry as it affects the consumer, whether he be manufacturer or householder, is portentous of trouble and peril. In the high cost of living coal is already a prominent item. If it becomes scarcer and dearer, suffering in the cities will be enormous. It is obvious that the relations of operators and miners, including the contracts between them, must undergo changes to diminish and terminate strikes and that the system of periodical deliveries must be reorganized."

Other papers take this occasion to protest against the ways of the all-powerful coal magnates, and to denounce the combination of railroads and mine-operators, known as the "Coal Trust." In the current *Everybody's* Mr. Leo L. Redding relates certain interesting facts showing how these companies work together, under the guidance of Mr. Baer and Mr. Morgan, to their own vast profit and to the detriment of the independent producer and the consumer. He calls attention to the high freight-rates on anthracite, the large "selling charges," and the following up of wage increases by advances in the price of coal "sufficient to take up the full amount of the new expense and turn additional millions into the purses" of the coal magnates. The competition of independent operators and railroads is pretty effectually discouraged, we are assured.

Recent hearings before the Pennsylvania State Railroad Commission brought out the fact that the Philadelphia and

Reading Railroad owns or controls most of the retail coal-yards in that city. The New York *World* believes similar conditions obtain in other cities. These interests, it declares, have the mines, the railroads, the coal-yards; "and they have the consumer where he is powerless to help himself"—

> "If this is not a criminal conspiracy in restraint of trade—what is a criminal conspiracy?"

A GREAT RAILWAY WAR AVERTED

THE GLOOMY VIEW that "only an armed truce" results from the award in the wage dispute between the fifty-two eastern railroads and their 30,000 locomotive engineers is held by the Brooklyn *Eagle* and some other papers, but all the press unite in praising the arbitrators for averting a calamitous strike and for their urgent recommendations in behalf of a long-suffering public. "The decision will be satisfactory neither to employers nor employed," admits the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, "but it will be far more satisfactory to both than a strike." Moreover, as the Chicago *Record-Herald* points out, the general public, an involuntary third party to the dispute, had more at stake in this quarrel than either the employees or the railroads, and it is the public that has "scored the greatest victory." The arbitrators, says the New York *Herald*, have rendered a public service "second only to that of the Hadley commission, which last year investigated railroad capitalization." It would be almost impossible to overrate the importance of this decision, declares the Baltimore *Sun*, because "for the first time in history a board appointed for the arbitration of an industrial dispute has recognized the public as a factor in that dispute." While editorial opinion is divided over the board's recommendation of compulsory arbitration in similar cases in the future, it is unanimous in proclaiming the board's work a triumph of voluntary arbitration.

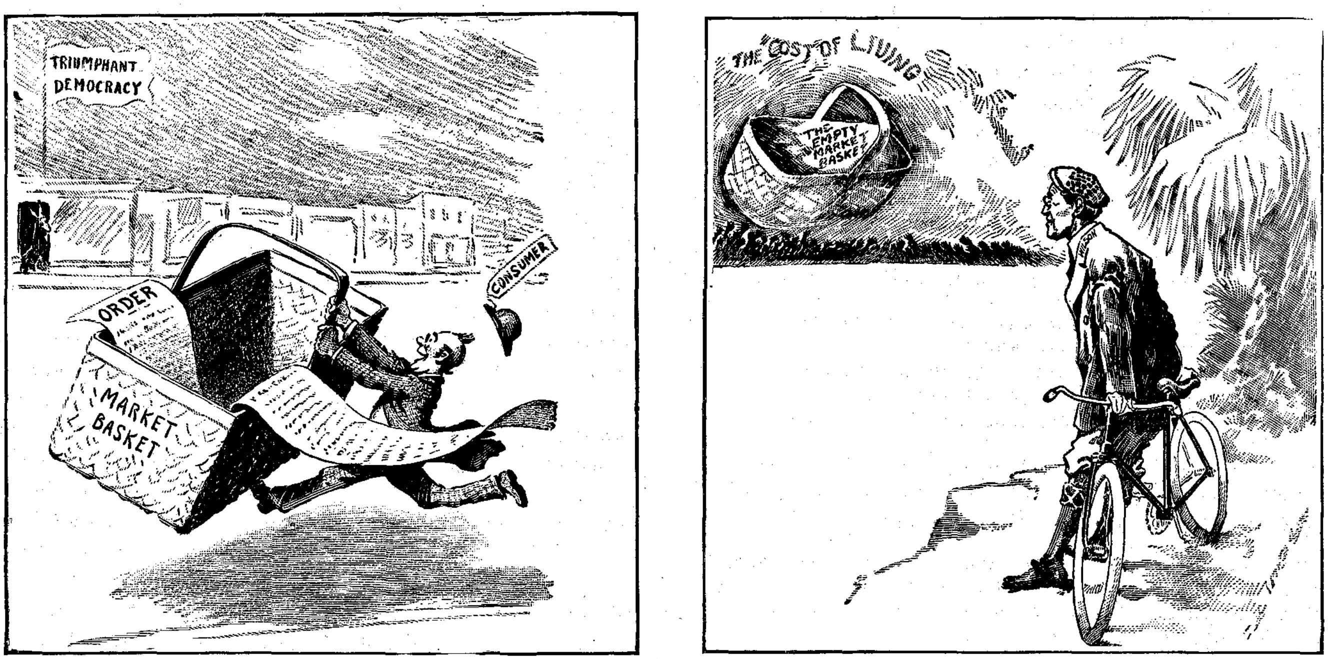
Five months ago, when the railroads had refused to make any concessions and 93 per cent. of the engineers had declared themselves ready to go on strike, the disputants agreed to submit the matter to arbitration, and a board of seven arbitrators was appointed, consisting of Oscar S. Straus, Charles R. Van Hise, Albert Shaw, Frederick N. Judson, Otto M. Eidlitz, Daniel Willard, and P. H. Morrissey—Mr. Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio, representing the railroads, and Mr. Morrissey, former Grand Master of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, representing the engineers. After five months of labor without pay these men have made a report which on the one hand recognizes the principle of a minimum wage and awards certain wage increases, and on the other recommends the prevention of railroad strikes in the future by the creation of State and Federal commissions which would control all labor having a "public use."

Such a strike as the engineers proposed would have paralyzed all the lines east of Chicago and north of the Norfolk and Western line, depriving nearly 38,000,000 people of their railroad service. It would have meant, in the words of the arbitrators, "great loss of life, unspeakable suffering, and loss of property beyond the power of description," through the stoppage of a necessary public service throughout "a great section of the country as populous as all of France."

The engineers demanded wage-increases which would have added more than $7,000,000 a year to the pay-roll of the railroads, and the roads refused on the ground that they were not prosperous enough to shoulder this addition to their running expenses. The wage increases awarded by the arbitrators amount, according to present estimates, to only two or three million dollars. The engineers' demands rested upon the basis of 100 miles or less or ten hours or less to constitute a day's work. The rates named by the arbitrators are minimum rates, and all existing rates higher than these minima are continued in force. The following table printed by *The Wall Street Journal* affords a comparison between the demands and the awards in the principal classifications:

10 Hours or 100 Miles	Demands	Min. Award
Passenger service	$4.40–$4.60	$4.25
Through freight	$5.25–$5.50–$5.75	$4.75
Local freight	$5.50–$5.75–$6.00	$5.00
Switching	$4.50	$4.10

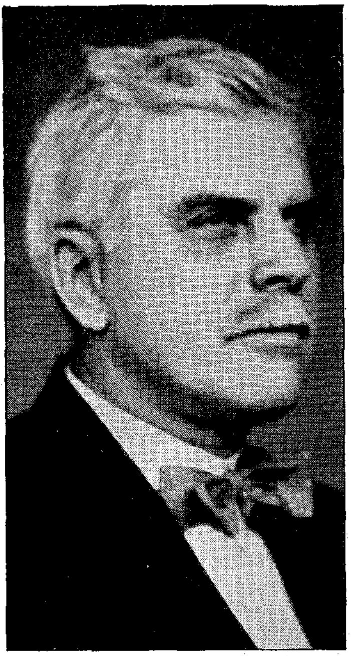
President Willard signs the report with the reservation that the railroads, while willing to abide by the decision, do not approve of all the findings in detail. Mr. Morrissey, while assenting to the award in the specific matter of wage increases, files a dissenting report attacking the recommendation of compulsory arbitration as "wholly impracticable." The award dates back to May 1, 1912, and is valid for one year from that date. It



DON'T EXPECT EVERYTHING AT ONCE.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

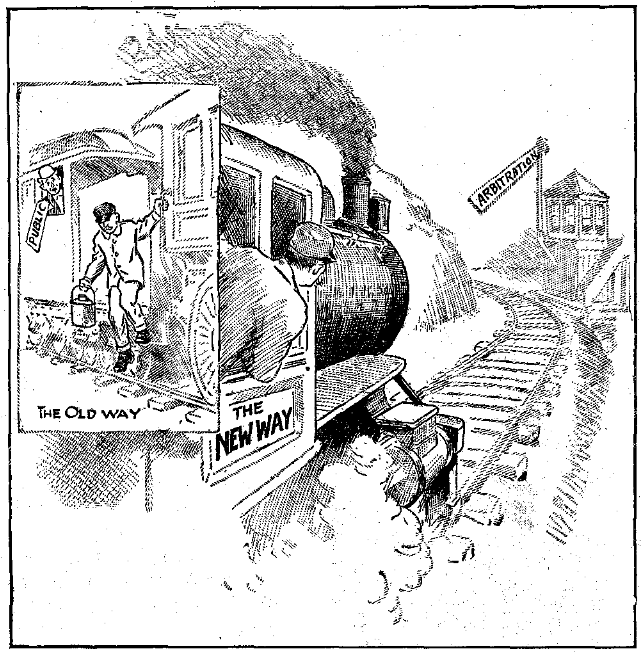
THE CLOUD ON THE HORIZON.
—Carter in the New York *Press*.

A LARGE ORDER FOR THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.



WARREN S. STONE.

Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.



IT BEATS THE STRIKE METHOD.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

P. H. MORRISSEY.

Who represented the trainmen on the Arbitration Board.

Mr. Stone, says "I personally am satisfied" with the award of the arbitrators in the railway wage dispute, but Mr. Morrissey, the arbitrator who filed a dissenting report, declares that the settlement "can be only temporary, because its fundamental basis is insecure."

introduces the principle of a minimum wage for the entire eastern railroad district.

But even more important than the actual award, in the opinion of many editors, is the board's recommendation that State and Federal wage commissions be created "which shall exercise functions regarding labor engaged on public utilities analogous to those exercised with regard to capital by the public service commissions, already in existence." This suggestion, says the New York *Evening Mail*, is "a very great contribution to current economic thought." In suggesting these wage commissions the arbitrators point out that the public, which had no voice in the controversy and no choice but to abide by the decision, had more at stake than either the railroads or the engineers; and they emphasize the necessity of plans to safeguard the public against a future strike, the consequences of which they depict as follows:

> "It would be difficult to exaggerate the seriousness of such a calamity. It is safe to say that the large cities of the East would find their supply of many articles of food exhausted within a week. Of so important a commodity as milk, they would have no more than a day's supply. If a strike of the character lasted for only a single week, the suffering would be beyond our power of description. The interests of the public so far exceed those of the parties to a controversy as to render the former paramount. To this paramount interest both the railroad operators and the employees should submit. It is, therefore, imperative that some other way be found to settle differences between railroads and their employees than by strike."

Mr. Morrissey says in his minority report:

> "I wish to emphasize my dissent from that recommendation of the board which in its effect virtually means compulsory arbitration for the railroads and their employees. Regardless of any probable constitutional prohibitions which might operate against its being adopted, it is wholly impracticable. The progress toward the settlement of disputes between the railways and their employees without recourse to industrial warfare has been marked. There is nothing under present conditions to prevent its continuance. It will never be perfect, but even so it will be immeasurably better than it would be under conditions such as the board proposes."

While many papers concede Mr. Morrissey's point that there are serious obstacles in the path of compulsory arbitration, there is a general tendency to agree with the Philadelphia *Record* when it remarks:

> "If there be no way of settling disputes between the railroads and their employees except compulsory arbitration or an indefinite tie-up of business, we take it that the community will enforce the former."

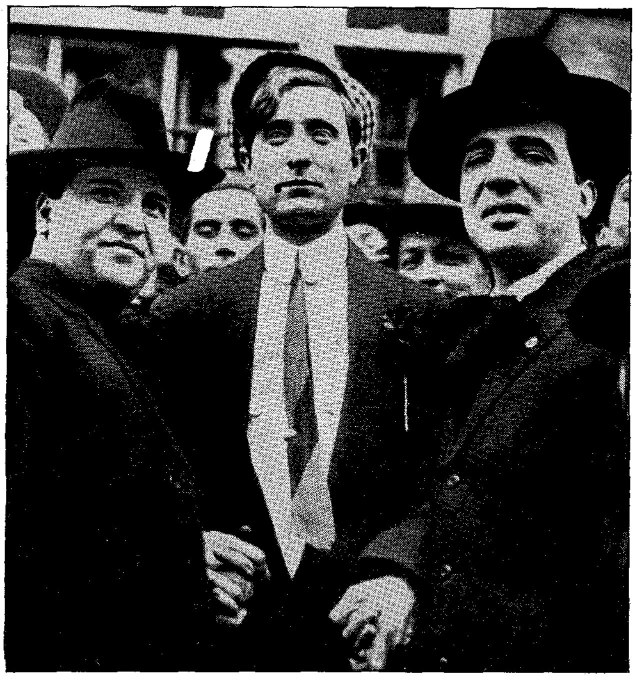
Altho both sides are largely against the idea of compulsory arbitration, says the New York *Globe*, "the doctrine is marching on." This paper goes on to say:

> "Necessity, public necessity, is in command and it finds means to get itself obeyed. When the next dispute arises between the railroads and their men it is not going to be easy because of this summer's action, for either side to justify a refusal to go to arbitration. Nominally the arbitration is voluntary, but it tends to be compulsory in fact."

ACQUITTAL OF THE I. W. W. LEADERS

THE WORDS "NOT GUILTY," which in law may mean only that a jury has a reasonable doubt of guilt, carried no qualification in the case of Joseph J. Ettor, Arturo Giovannitti, and Joseph Caruso, tried at Salem, Mass., on a charge of murder in connection with the death of a woman striker named Anna Lopizzo, during the Lawrence labor riots last winter—that is, if we are to accept the practically unanimous opinion of the Eastern daily papers. The general conclusion seems to be that the men were tried principally for their opinions rather than for any legal responsibility for the woman's death, particularly in so far as Ettor and Giovannitti were concerned. "Against Ettor and Giovannitti there was no evidence whatever," says the New York *World*, which, like nearly all the other papers commenting on the verdict, compliments Judge Quinn and the other court officials for their fairness in conducting the trial. The New York *Evening Mail* thinks the prosecution was "a relic of the dangerous doctrines of 'constructive conspiracy,' which was invented and employed in the prosecution of the Chicago Haymarket anarchists of 1887." Caruso, it is remembered, was accused of actually shooting the woman, while Ettor and Giovannitti were indicted for inciting mob violence which resulted in the tragedy. Tho detesting the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World, of which Ettor and Giovannitti are leaders, the New York *Times* denounces vigorously the influences arrayed against them:

> "With the acquittal of Ettor, Giovannitti, and Caruso there comes also a conviction—not of these men, but of those who from the very beginning of the labor troubles at Lawrence, in what seems to have been a sort of madness, have made mistake after mistake, the natural and inevitable effect of which has been to win sympathy for and to strengthen the antisocial element there and throughout the country.
>
> "The maintenance of intolerable working conditions, the 'planting' of dynamite in the houses of the mill hands, the effort to prevent the sending away of the strikers' children—these were a few of the errors that culminated in bringing an accusation of murder that was a shock to reason and common sense and could have been sustained by no jury not destitute of both."



THE ACQUITTED I. W. W. LEADERS.

From the reader's left to right they are: Joseph J. Ettor, Joseph Caruso, and Arturo Giovannitti.

The attitude of the defendants toward the prosecution, as well as their labor sentiments and their ideals, were stated forcefully by Ettor in his dramatic plea to the jury in reply to District Attorney Atwill's argument. He said in part:

> "My social views can not be tried in this courtroom, with all respect to this judge and these jurors. No! That trial was tried thousands of years ago, when men were told the only way to end revolutionary ideas was through the cross, then the guillotine, the gallows, and the rope. I want to know if the District Attorney believes that the cross, the guillotine, or the hangman's noose ever settled an idea. It never did. The social cry of yesterday becomes the religion of to-day. The social criminals of one age become the saints of the next. . . . . . .
>
> "I believe in the death chair. I will go there. So will Giovannitti. We will go with heads erect, singing the song of labor, with a smile on our lips, and we will drop the flag of labor. . . . . . .
>
> "I make no threats. But on the morning we drop the flag, hundreds of thousands of wage workers will pick up the flag and carry it along until the flag of the workers is unfurled over the workshops, and workers will enjoy the profit of their toil.
>
> "If I go to the death chair it will be with the happy thought that on the eve of it I was defending my ideals. If I go to my death, millions of men and women will know that my social ideas had the determining effect upon your verdict. I neither offer apology nor ask a favor. I ask for justice."

The conservative Hartford *Times* declares that there "never was any reason to believe that the three Italian agitators sought the death or even the injury of the woman," and the New York *Evening Post*, pleased with the verdict of acquittal, says "so many mistakes were made by the authorities in the handling of the whole Lawrence strike that it was impossible not to suspect that they had blundered again, and that there was genuine danger of sending these men to the electric chair when they were innocent."

Without adversely criticizing the Salem court the New York *Call*, the leading Socialist daily of the East, while expressing satisfaction with the verdict, warns its readers that "everyone who fights the battles of the working-class may be subject to similar treatment." It goes on:

> "The acquittal of Ettor, Giovannitti, and Caruso was not a triumph for American 'justice,' nor was it a vindication of the right of the working-class to strike. It was not an evidence that the sense of fair play is not dead in Massachusetts. Any rejoicing will merely be personal. These men have escaped the chair, but, then, they had committed no crime. They are free of prison bars, tho they should never have been there. All Socialists are glad that they have been released. All Socialists, at the same time, realize that they have been cruelly punished, and for no crime. Nearly ten months of their lives have been stolen from them. During part of last winter, all the summer and fall, and part of the opening of winter, they have been caged. There always confronted them the possibility of being railroaded to the chair or being sent to prison with the brand of homicide on them, or of being held still longer and subjected to even greater ignominy. They go free, but suspect, for they are of the working-class."

The trial seems to have attracted almost as much attention in Italy as in this country, for on November 23, four days before the verdict was rendered, a big sympathy demonstration was held in Rome and Giovannitti was given a boost for a seat in the Italian Parliament.

CARNEGIE AID FOR EX-PRESIDENTS

HIS PROPOSAL to pension former Presidents "is making the desired impression," is Andrew Carnegie's cheerful reply to the host of newspaper writers who have, in some cases almost bitterly, been protesting that while they have no objection to a Carnegie professor emeritus, a Rhodes scholar, a Nobel prize winner, it is "quite another thing to have a Carnegie ex-President of the United States." He feels that "it is properly the province of the nation to act," and will be happy if it does so, and enables his trustees to use the funds in question in aid of some other cause. Mr. Carnegie, it will be remembered, has recently handed over $125,000,000 of securities to the Carnegie Corporation of New York, whose trustees will hereafter have absolute control over all of the Carnegie philanthropies. And this would doubtless have passed with only the kindliest comment had not Mr. Carnegie seen fit to announce that the corporation has arranged to offer to "each future ex-President of the United States and his widow unmarried," an annual pension of $25,000. This pension, we read in a statement given to the press, is to be paid "as long as they remain unprovided for by the nation, that they may be able to spend the latter part of their lives in devoting their unique knowledge gained of public affairs to the public, free from pecuniary cares." Here Mr. Carnegie has evidently once more succeeded in surprizing the country. "And a rather gratifying surprize it is," adds the Birmingham *Age-Herald*. Several other papers agree with the Washington *Post* that "unless Congress should make suitable provision for former Presidents, there should be nothing but praise for Mr. Carnegie for stepping into the breach, and no former President should hesitate for a moment in accepting the Carnegie pension."

But where a dozen are of this mind, there are a hundred who are as certain that no ex-President would ever accept such a pension and scores believe the Carnegie scheme so distasteful to the American sense of the fitness of things that it should be "retired from view as quickly as possible." Many an editorial writer shares the New York *Sun's* frank and almost Socialistic inability to see any "reason why a former President of the United States should be a parasite on a dropsical private fortune made out of outgrown commercial vices like rebates, out of an outgrown system like protection for protection's sake, fines levied on the majority to give one little strutting plutocrat immortal opportunity for advertising," and agrees that "it would be intolerable and dishonorable." It seems to the Philadelphia *Record* that "it would be a strange way of going about assuring the independence of ex-Presidents to make them dependents of a trust established by private munificence." Protests in varying phrase against the "impudence," the "meddlesomeness," the "insolence," of such a proposal, declarations that if our ex-Presidents are to be provided for it is the nation's business, not Andrew Carnegie's, that public pension funds may or may not be advisable, but private ones are "unthinkable," come from a host of dailies, including the Springfield *Republican*, Atlanta *Constitution*, Boston *Transcript* and *Herald*, Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, Albany *Journal*, Kansas City *Journal*, St. Louis *Republic*, Jersey City *Journal*, and New York *Commercial* and *Evening Mail*. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* and the Pittsburg *Leader* roundly denounce Mr. Carnegie's proposal as a "national insult." The Chicago *News* not only objects to this "special piece of insolence," but even declares that "the many and growing freak gifts, all bedizened with the name of Carnegie, are becoming, in the aggregate, a nuisance to civilization."

Milder language is preferred by such papers as the New York *Times* and *Herald* and Baltimore *Sun*. They think with the Pittsburg *Sun* that "Mr. Carnegie may simply be seeking to prod the nation a little." Such opinions gain weight from the publication of this later statement from the Carnegie residence in New York:

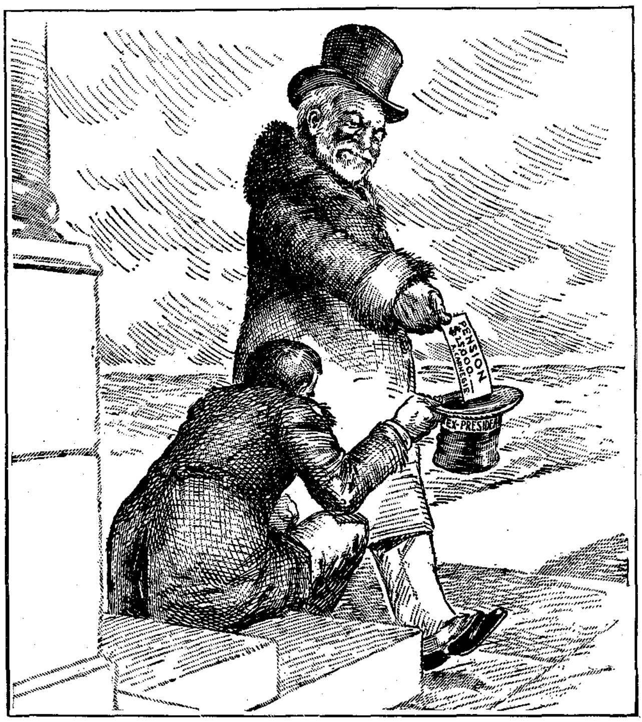
> "No body of men will be so happy as my trustees and myself if the founding of the pension for future ex-Presidents and their widows, until the nation makes suitable provision for them, induces Congress to do so. That this might be the effect of the provision was not absent from their minds."

While agreeing that the Carnegie offer is "unacceptable to the nation," the Madison *Wisconsin State Journal*, Washington *Times*, and New York *American* and *Morning Telegraph* are of one mind with the ironmaster and his trustees in "hoping that Congress will meet it by proper action." They are emphatic in declaring for action during the present session. The New York *World* argues forcibly:

> "No President, after he leaves the White House, should be left in a position in which he is obliged to seek private employment. . . . . . .
>
> "Mr. Taft should not have to practise law. It should be unnecessary for Mr. Roosevelt to act as contributing editor of *The Outlook*, however tempting the salary. It should have been unnecessary for Mr. Cleveland to serve as a Ryan trustee, or for Mr. Harrison to act as attorney for a street-railway company, or for General Grant to lend his name and fame to a crooked Wall Street financier like Ferdinand Ward."

On the other hand, there are those who see something "undemocratic" in furnishing an ex-President with so large an income. While, of course, no one wishes a Chief Magistrate of the Republic to worry about the future, and while a moderate salary for ex-Presidents might be desirable, "any pension which carried with it even an implied obligation that an ex-President should refrain from normal activities as a citizen—from practising law, or becoming an editor, if he chose—would be unfortunate," in the opinion of the New York *Tribune;* "we want no endowed national figureheads, set apart like princes of the blood." This is a democracy, the Charleston *News and Courier* reminds us, and when a man who has been raised to our highest place of responsibility "relinquishes his trust, he should be prepared to take his chances with the rest of us." Such, too, are the views of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, and New York *Journal of Commerce*. No one of our ex-Presidents, says the New York *Evening Post*, "has ever fallen into penury, or anything approaching it." Special legislation could always be had to provide for special cases. And as for enabling ex-Presidents to put their experience and ability at the service of their fellow citizens:

> "No ex-President has found any obstacle to his serving the public to the extent of his powers. Mr. Hayes quietly devoted himself to the question of education in the South. Benjamin Harrison promptly turned to law-practise, and had the ear of the public when he made known his opposition to imperialistic tendencies and the subjugation of the Philippines. The years which Grover Cleveland spent after his retirement from office were neither idle nor unfruitful. And we rather fancy that no man would dare to approach ex-President Roosevelt with a suggestion that he was a fit subject for public charity, or that he needed any special legislation to enable him to get a hearing from the people."



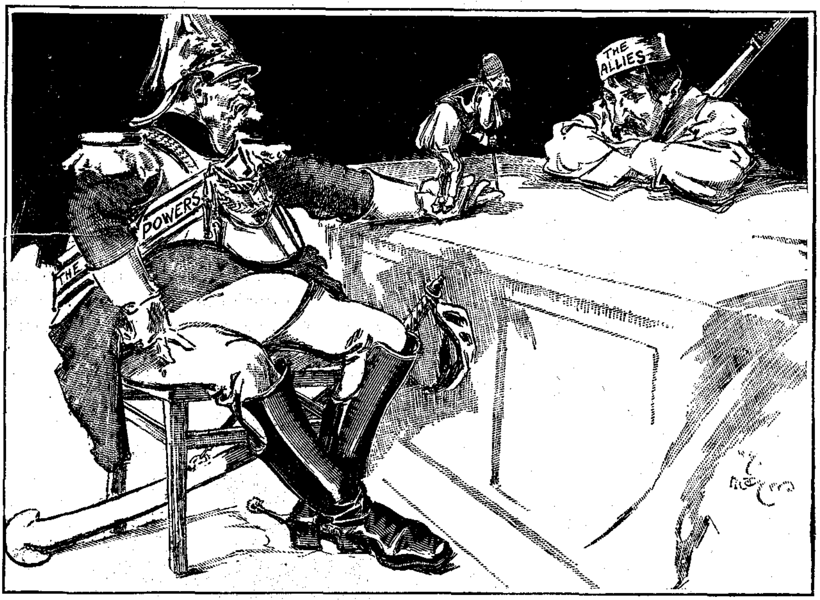
IMPOSSIBLE!
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

President Taft, who would seem to be the first ex-President to come under the terms of the Carnegie offer, has publicly declared in favor of some provision for ex-Presidents, tho he has also stated that he deems the present Presidential salary quite sufficient. He intends to return to the practise of law next March and his friends say that he would certainly refuse a Carnegie pension.

Ex-President Roosevelt, who has no personal interest in the Carnegie pension plan, remarks:

> "In any event, my interest isn't in pensions for ex-Presidents, but in pensions for the small man who doesn't have a chance to save, and who, when he becomes superannuated, faces the direst poverty.
>
> "I think the smaller government employe who gives his years of faithful service at a small emolument, is deserving of a pension and should be pensioned upon his retirement."

Newspaper interviews with public men in Washington show a general lack of sympathy with Mr. Carnegie's plan. Some public pension measure is thought likely to be introduced in Congress, however, before the session ends. Suggestions have been made for giving ex-Presidents seats in the House or Senate or retiring them as Commanders-in-Chief of the Army.



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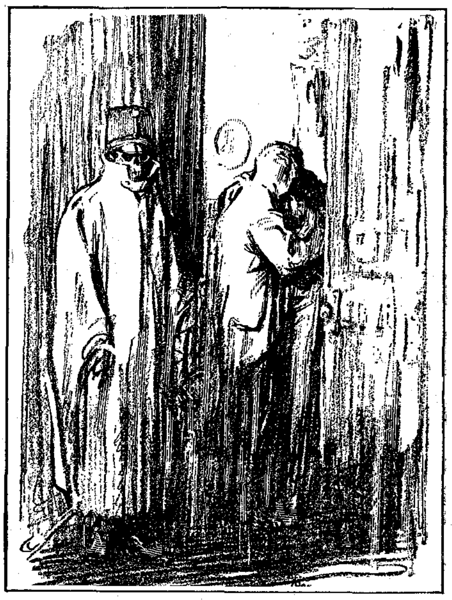
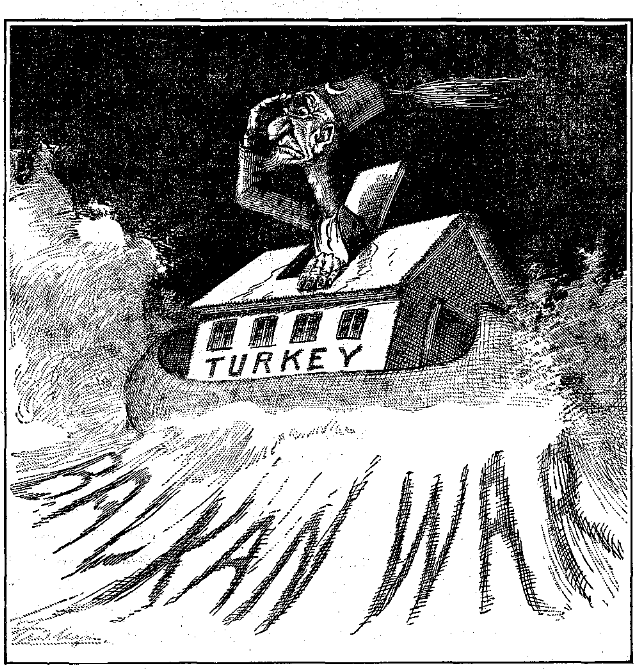
THE TURK BARGAINS.

—Mayer in the New York *Times.*



AUSTRIA IS CALLING OUT THE RESERVES.
—*Cable Dispatch.*

—Cesare in the New York *Sun.*



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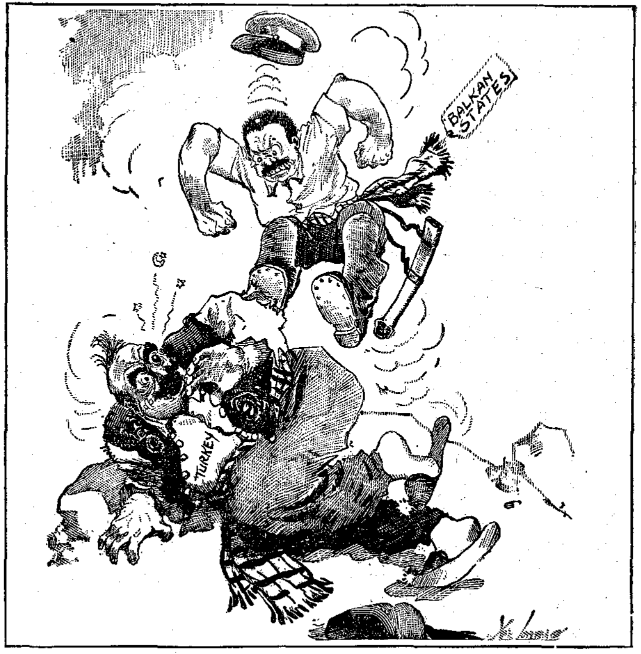
LOOKING FOR THE DOVE OF PEACE.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*



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TURKEY:—"Let's call it a draw."

Coffman in the New York *Evening Journal.*

BALKING THE BALKANS.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

UNEASY lies the head that runs a post-office.—*Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

Now the great American Saturday night is safe. The Bath-tub Trust is dissolved.—*Chicago News.*

"No hurry about offices," says Governor Wilson. But he's not an office-seeker.—*Boston Transcript.*

EVEN Pauline Wayne is to be displaced in Washington—by a Jersey cow, of course.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WE can't see that those Turko-Balkan names are any improvement over those Russia and Japan gave us nine years ago.—*Houston Post.*

DEMOCRATS are now moving with care to avoid spoiling one of the most remarkable studies in harmony ever perfected.—*Washington Star.*

BY running second in the presidential election, the Colonel completed his appropriation of Mr. Bryan's politics.—*Southern Lumberman (Nashville).*

J. P. MORGAN has given a set of autographs of the signers to the Library of Congress, but he is a signer whose autograph might be a vastly more valuable gift.—*Washington Post.*

THE pressing question: Who checked the Grand Trunk?—*Boston Transcript.*

THE Colonel can at least satisfy his long-cherished desire to look into the tariff.—*Boston Herald.*

NOBODY, it seems, is going to suggest Mr. Bryan as Secretary of the Treasury.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

IT has certainly been a long time since we had a White House with a Southern exposure.—*Columbia State.*

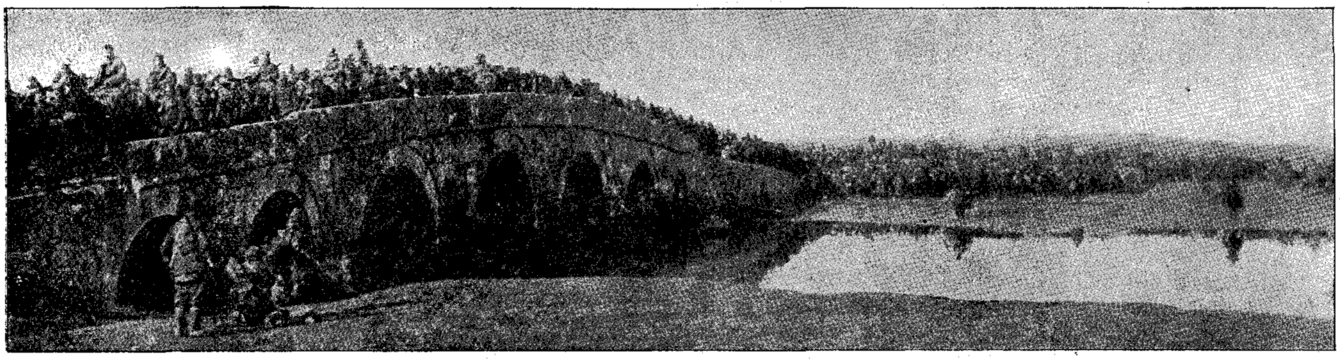
THE Progressives are a real party now. Their State chairman has been denounced as a "boss."—*New York Tribune.*

OF course, the Colonel "will drop politics for the present." That's what the man did with the hot brick.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

ONE way to handle the problem of the ex-President would be to make him Contributing Editor of the Congressional Record.—*Washington Post.*

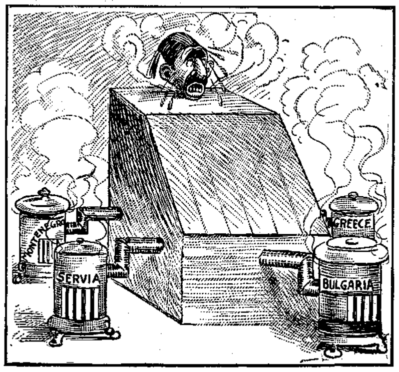
DR. PETER ROBERTS is said to be able to teach foreigners to speak English correctly in half an hour. Why, oh why, does he confine his attention to foreigners?—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

FOREIGN COMMENT


THE TURKISH ROUT: FLEEING BEFORE THE VICTORIOUS BULGARS.

PRESS OF TURKEY ON THE WAR

While patriotism of a high order seems to inspire all the papers in Constantinople, the utterances of the Greek and Armenian editors there, wishing success to the Turks, are perhaps more convincing evidences of Turkish censorship and intimidation than of a real desire for Christian defeat. Thus the Greek *Ameroleptos* declares that "we hope that the fight will not be unfavorable to the Ottomans," but goes on to express very grave doubts of Turkish success. The Armenian revolutionary organ *Tashnagtzoutioun* comforts the Turks by remarking that the sword is not everything, industry and commerce are what make a nation great. (The Armenians are the industrial and commercial class in Turkey.) The Ottoman press are in despair or seem to hope against hope. Some of them, for instance, blame the European Powers for the war, or pessimistically declare that the Powers would interfere to carry off the spoil if Turkey triumphed, but would let the Allies enjoy the fruits of victory if they won, so that Turkey would lose in any event. Again we are told that the war is the direct consequence of Turkey's failure to carry out the plans and wishes of the Powers. But through all the utterances runs the same note of patriotic ardor and in spite of their many military defeats an effort is made to foster hope. Thus the *Sabah* (Constantinople) publishes an impassioned address "To the Sons of the Fatherland." In this manifesto we read that "the organization of national defense has to-day become a sacred duty." No Turk in the land is such a "miscreant" as to shirk that duty. "The soldier with his rifle," "the rich man with his money," "the men of knowledge and skill and the captains of industry"—all are appealed to in the address, which concludes with this cry:



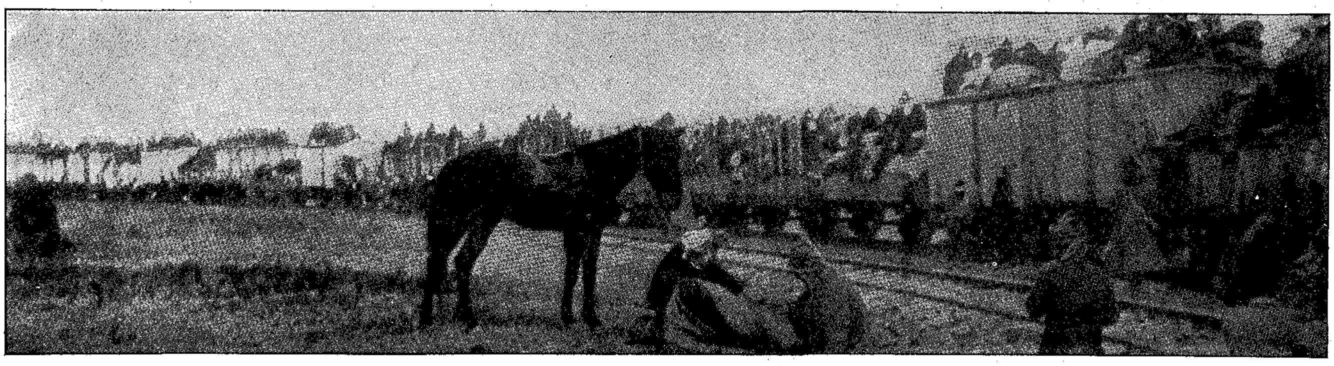
THE TURKISH BATH.
—London *Daily Dispatch.*

> "*Ottomans! Ottomans! Ottomans! The Fatherland is in danger, in imminent danger! Help! help! help! Let us do our duty. Then, relying on the help of God, we shall be victorious.*"

The same paper accuses the Powers of acting with perfidy on the question of the *status quo*. At the beginning of the war, declares the *Sabah*, they told the Allies they would not be allowed to seize any Turkish territory. Now it is held "that the occupation of certain of the cities of our European Provinces" has changed the *status quo!* But "if Europe forgets to-day a declaration made yesterday, how can she escape obloquy and disgrace?"

The Armenian *Tashnagtzoutioun* comforts the Turks in this wise:

> "It is an old and dead belief that a nation is as strong as the powerful army she possesses, and that she is as vital as her cannon is large.
>
> "The fate of nations is built, not on the field of blood, but on that of sweat. It is formed in factories, in the depths of mines, in temples of art and science, through reformed and just administration, through the creative desire which runs after perfection, and which leads the nations toward moral greatness and material prosperity. . . . . .
>
> "In the early stages of history appear many nations who were proud of their military and warlike heroes, of whom to-day no bone or dust is left. And how many nations and communities, which are deprived of their military glories, and have lost their


A TRAIN-LOAD OF TURKISH WOUNDED ARRIVING AT TCHATALDJA.

political independence, still live as vital nations self-abiding and full of faith in the future. For example, Czechs, Finns, the scattered Jewish nation, and others.

"Rome and Byzantium fell, not on account of the weight of steel on their necks, but on account of the inner rottenness, which had doomed the foundation of their government and had shaken their pillars.

"The present war can give blows to our heart, but must elevate our consciousness. The strength of the vitality of the living Ottoman race must not be measured by the battles which have taken place, but by that robust work, enlightened activity, and self-correcting spirit, which guarantee the life of to-morrow and he days to come.

"Strong and eternal nations come out of calamities, not in despair, but better girded and more instructed and more powerful."

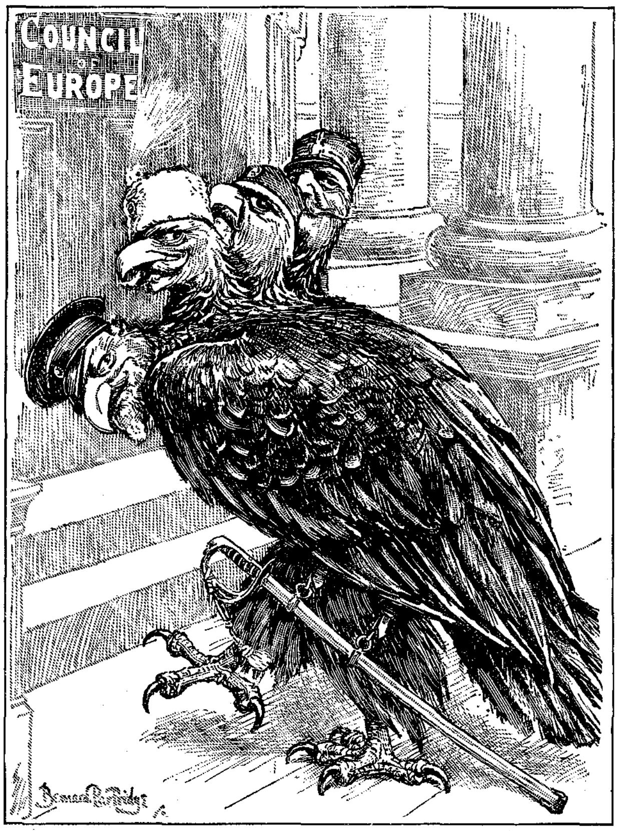
The Turks are told by one of their own papers that they have brought this disaster upon themselves by disregarding the reforms demanded by the Powers. The *Puzantion* (Constantinople) quotes Ali Kemal Bey, the Turkish parliamentarian, on this point. He says:

> "The Sublime Porte thought harmful the list of reforms proposed by Europe in 1876 for the European provinces, and the Russo-Turkish War took place which was so disastrous for Turkey.
>
> "The plan presented in 1912 by Europe for the same provinces was rejected, and this present war ensued. Will these sorrowful events be a lesson for us?"

In fact, observes Hussein Djahid Bey, leader of the Union and Progress party, writing with creditable candor in the *Renine* (Constantinople), "Europe doubts our sincerity," for "we promise something, regret our promises, and do nothing." This point is enlarged upon as follows:

> "From time to time the Ottoman Empire has had treaties and agreements concluded with Austria, Russia, and other European nations, and has exchanged notes and memoranda in regard to the execution of reforms in our various provinces. These treaties form part of European legislation, but in accordance with the saying 'what business has the foreigner in our house?' we don't pay any attention to these recommendations and always it has been the Sublime Porte which suffers through our misconduct, because through this behavior the Government loses the confidence of Europe on the one hand and on the other hand becomes the object of hatred to its own deluded people. Ottoman writers who do not understand the duties which these treaties impose upon us and do not see that the welfare and prosperity of our nation need the help of Europe are a curse to this nation."

We learn from the latest dispatches that the *Ikdam* and *Sabah*, both Government organs of Constantinople, discuss the situation quite candidly. The rumble of the Russian caissons has been heard in Constantinople, and the Sultan turns imploring to Germany and, in fact, according to the press, the Triple Alliance, Austria, Germany, and Italy, is being more and more regarded as the only hope of the Ottomans. The Turkish organs assert that while the Triple Entente (Great Britain, France, and Russia) is urging the Porte to conclude peace, the Triple Alliance advises resistance, and, foreseeing a general war, both papers argue that Turkey should profit thereby to secure the best possible bargain when the settlement comes to be discust by the European conference.—*Translations made for* The Literary Digest.



THE NEW EAGLE.

—*Punch* (London).

THE AUSTRO-SERVIAN QUARREL

The end of one war seems to threaten the beginning of another as we read the dispatches that tell of fevered mobilization of armies in Austria and Russia, each report followed by a solemn official denial, then by more news of massing troops. Servia is said to be calling her forces home and placing big guns for the defense of her capital. All this because Servia wishes a port on the Adriatic. Austria vetoes this, as it would end her hopes of territorial extension along this sea, long a dream of Vienna. Servia pleads that she has only conquered a piece of Europe which belonged to the old Servian Empire, and she refuses to give way to Austria. The details of this quarrel may be stated as follows:

Servia wants specifically to occupy and fortify Durazzo on the Adriatic, as the eastern port of the coming trans-Balkan railroad. This railroad, projected by Servia, but to be shared by the other three Allies, will bring Servia direct to the Italian market and the Western Mediterranean. Servia has already built a railroad down to Salonika on the Ægean, but it runs through foreign territory. Austria would allow her only this one sea-outlet.

The Berlin *Deutsche Tageszeitung* quotes Mr. Pachitch, the Servian Prime Minister, as saying:

> "Servia abides by her desire to have an outlet to the Adriatic Sea, with the natural ports of the old Servian Kingdom. . . . The territory claimed by Servia is the cradle of the Servian race, and of national traditions. In that old Servian Kingdom for centuries Albanians have lived in brotherly fashion with Servians, and Servians will now grant to these Albanians full autonomy for their religion, language, customs, and national life."

This demand the Berlin paper regards as not at all unreasonable or exorbitant, saying:

> "The Servian demand for communication with the Adriatic is quite justified from the Servian point of view. It is erroneous to treat the question as if it involved some abstract principle of Servian or Austrian rights. The question is practical, and calls for some arrangement that may ensure free communication between Belgrade and the Adriatic, and between Vienna and Salonika."

But the Austrian papers and some German organs think that the claims of Servia are absurd, and that the little kingdom should be squelched. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* observes:

> "Servia has already often brought Europe to the verge of war and we should not be surprized if, in the present diplomatic imbroglio, the Great Powers should unite in an energetic effort to force Servia to keep quiet."

Austria, to judge from the press utterances of Vienna, is determined that Servia shall not regain, as the fruits of victory, her ancient territory in Albania which the Emperor Francis Joseph wishes to erect into an archdukedom, the suzerain, of course, of Austria. Thus the *Reichspost* (Vienna), a Government organ, remarks:

> "Servia is fully aware of Austria-Hungary's attitude. The successes of the Servians seem to have turned their heads.

They actually desire to absorb a portion of Albania, and undertake to threaten Austria.

"The occupation of Poiboj, just on the frontier of Bosnia, is prompted less by military motives than by overweening vanity. Well, Austria can wait."

Austria has made up her mind, declares the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*, and "will not allow Servia to take possession of the conquered territory, and will undertake to maintain this attitude by force of arms."

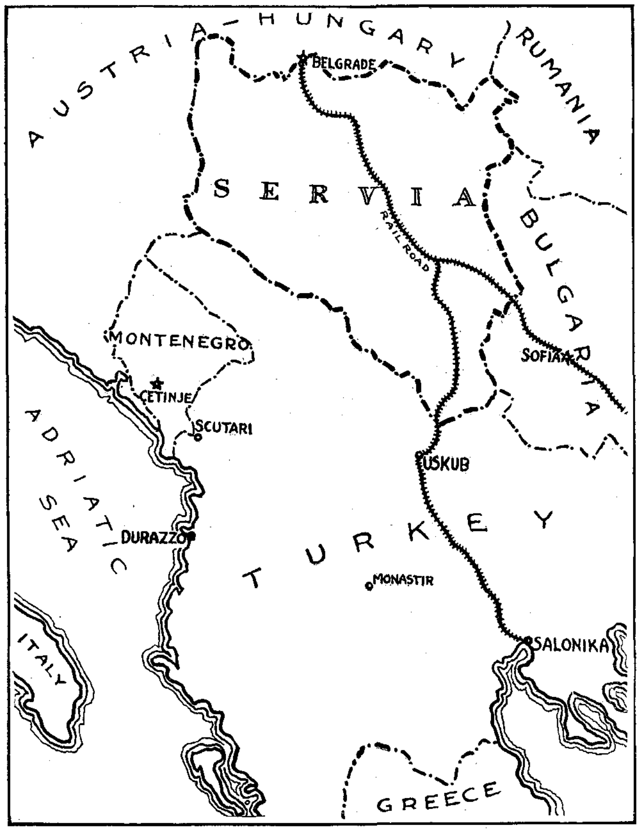
Another Slav nation, however, is to be reckoned with—Russia. The Empire of the Czars will not only stand by and see fair play, but is already, if we may believe the press, mobilizing her forces and moving on toward the Austrian frontiers. Feeling in Russia is well exprest by the following utterance of the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg):

"The Servian nation lives in the vicinity of the sea, but the outlets to it are in the hands of Austria. Without the sea they can not live; this the statesmen of the Triple Alliance can't help understanding. It, therefore, remains for Servia to retain the ports which have been conquered by her and Montenegro by force of arms. There is no other way out for her and naturally she will fight for her legitimate acquisition to the last breath. If she is hindered now she will, following the inevitable law of organic development, strive for it afterward. . . . To attempt to take away the legitimate gains of the Balkan nations means to prepare new revolts of nations, new political storms, new bloodsheds, still more terrible than the present ones."

ENTRY OF THE VICTORIOUS SERVIAN ARMY INTO USKUB.

King Peter made his triumphal entry into Uskub, historic capital of the ancient Servian Empire, on November 2. The Mayor made an address of patriotic welcome hailing him as the liberator of Old Servia after centuries of slavery.

There is a veiled threat in the comment of the *Riech* (St. Petersburg) which condemns Austria for interfering in the Balkans and trying to dictate how the spoils of victory shall be divided. As a last resort Russia will face Austria in maintaining Servia's rights—and herein lies the danger to European peace. This liberal organ remarks:



THE REGION OF CLASHING AMBITIONS.

Servia desires Durazzo, on the Adriatic. Austria bars the way.

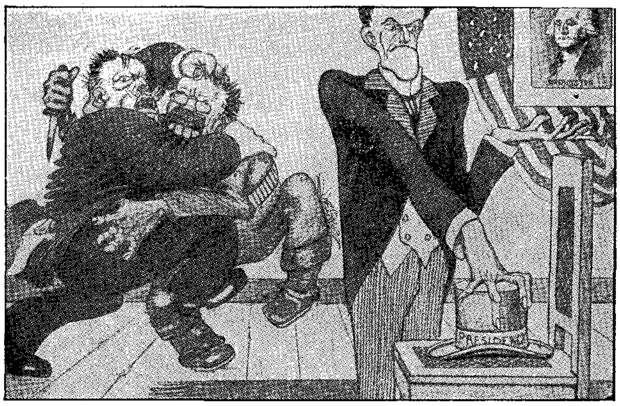
"Is it necessary to give in to Austrian threats?

"In our opinion, the united action of the Triple Alliance [Austria, Italy, and Germany] must be promptly met by similarly united action on the part of the Triple Entente [France Russia, and England]. The immediate aim of such action should be to bring back the question eliminated by Austria from international discussion, and place it within the province of general European consideration. . . . If European intervention should fail and Austria is resolved to go her own way, then Russia will have to take her own course, pursuing, parallel with Austria, her own aims."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DIVORCE REFORM IN ENGLAND

THE DIVORCE QUESTION has been forced upon the attention of the Government in England both by people who look upon the dissolution of marriage as a religious and as a merely legal act. Many demand that the law of divorce be relaxed, others that it be made stricter. It is complained that the rich at present alone have access to the relief which comes with release from the cruelty, the infidelity, or the bad habits of a consort. There are, moreover, people in England who assert that wives ought to be on the same footing with husbands in the marriage relation. Then the Church, both English and Roman Catholic, declares marriage indissoluble excepting for one offense. The Government has at length taken the matter under serious consideration with a view of applying some legislative remedies to the grievances complained of, and a Royal Commission on Divorce which has been sitting for the past three years in London has just completed its labors.

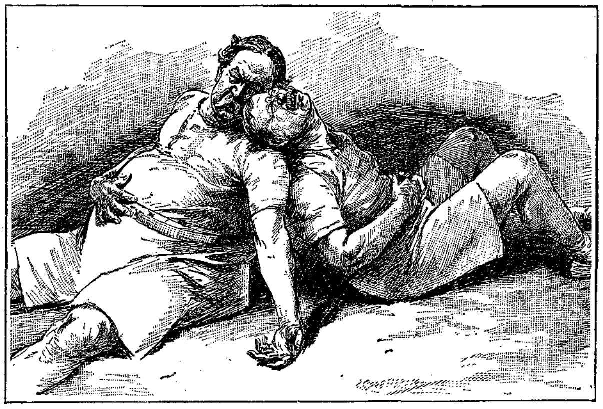
No entirely unanimous decision has been reached, for the commissioners publish a majority and a minority report. The majority, including Lord Gorell, formerly President of the Divorce Court, propose that in addition to the present ground for the dissolution of marriage, divorces shall be granted on account of desertion for three years, incurable insanity, habitual drunkenness persisting through three years, and life-sentence imposed upon a murderer in place of capital punishment. The minority



WOODROW TERTIUS GAUDENS WILSON.

"All right, gentlemen!"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



MUTUAL SOLACE.

MESSRS. TAFT AND ROOSEVELT (to one another)—"Cheer up! It might have been worse. *I* might have won."

—*Punch* (London).

AS EUROPE SEES IT.

report, signed by the Archbishop of York, Sir William Anson, M. P. for Oxford, and Sir Lewis Dibdin, the eminent ecclesiastical lawyer, denies that there is any real demand for easier divorce. The state, it is urged, should strengthen, not weaken, the strictness of its marriage laws.

On certain points the two parties of the commission agree. Both hold that divorce should be granted to the wife on the same grounds as it is granted to a husband, for a wife in England can not divorce her husband for adultery unless she proves him to be guilty of cruelty also. But the simple infidelity of a wife is by law considered sufficient to warrant legal dissolution of the marriage bond. The two reports also agree that divorce courts should not be confined to London, that judges should hold divorce assizes whenever required in the provinces, and that the poor who can not pay the heavy legal charges should be enabled to sue for divorce *in forma pauperis.* The commissioners are unanimous also on another point, the exercise of control over newspaper reports of divorce proceedings.

Speaking generally of the various grounds for divorce advocated in these reports and the tendency toward easier divorce which the commissioners seem in a greater or less degree to favor, *The Evening Standard* remarks:

"Easier divorce may place stained wives at the mercy of husbands still more stained. As for the suggested power of divorce for 'incurable insanity after five years,' it may be said that a fretful, deprest wife is more burdensome than an insane one, and that the knowledge of a threatened divorce might aggravate a mild case into a serious one. 'Cruelty' ranks as one of the proposed justifications for divorce, but very few wives will take advantage of this provision, and worse than legal cruelty is the starving of the wife, robbing her of her earnings, and ill-treating her children. That part of the report which grants more facilities to people living in the provinces is to be commended; at present Londoners have a distinct advantage over country people, and that is not fair. We commend, too, that section of the report which lays down that the two sexes should be placed on an absolute equality as regards the grounds on which a divorce may be granted. 'Desertion' as a ground for divorce will also have its supporters. Scotland has had divorce for adultery and desertion for three hundred years without lessening the people's reverence for marriage, in fact, the number of divorces is actually going down."

The London *Times* indorses the minority report and frowns upon the idea of easier divorce. "There is no half-way house between marriage indissoluble except for adultery and marriage dissoluble at pleasure." It argues:

"The common sense of mankind has always looked upon adultery as an infraction of the conjugal relation incomparably more grave than any other. The tradition is firmly rooted in the beliefs and in the sentiments of the people, so that millions of men and women who look with horror on divorce for other causes admit that it is permissible for this one reason. Can it be for the common good to educate them into the thought that marriage is dissoluble for a number of other causes, all vague and elastic in themselves, 'tentative, experimental, dependent upon qualification and degree,' and necessarily suggestive of further innovations upon the accepted rule of lifelong union? . . . . . .

"The majority say that 'the great mass of evidence is in favor of extension of grounds.' The minority say the evidence 'very clearly proves' the absence of any great or general demand from the poorer classes for divorce on any ground except adultery, and they support this statement by abundant references to the testimony of police magistrates, police court missionaries, and others most conversant with the daily lives of the poor. They are satisfied, they declare, that except in the case of adultery 'there is no effective demand that divorce should be made easier.' That is what we should have expected, for, happily, all the commissioners are able to bear witness with one accord to the general regard for the obligations of marriage and the general purity of home life among our people. In handling the delicate religious aspect of the whole question, the minority have judiciously put aside the interpretation of disputed texts and other kindred matters. But they remember that English men and women are still a Christian people, and they rely upon the veneration in which this people hold the clear moral teaching of Christ."

Much feeling is excited in newspaper circles by the proposal to close the divorce proceedings to reporters. *The Westminster Gazette* gives voice to this feeling as follows:

"The idea of closing the courts to the press is, in our opinion, wholly inadmissible, so long as the opinion holds—and we hope it will always hold—that the public are concerned in a divorce action, and that the characters of the parties are seriously at stake in it. In countries where divorce is regarded as a private matter between the parties and not reflecting discredit on them, the exclusion of the press may be a logical consequence, but not under other conditions. It is admitted, however, that the excessive and sensational reporting of these cases is a very real evil and a hindrance to the administration of justice. The commission proposes to meet this abuse by making it a rule that no reports shall appear until a case is concluded. This does not touch the liberty of the press or the principle of publicity, and we hope it will be acceptable to the conductors of newspapers."

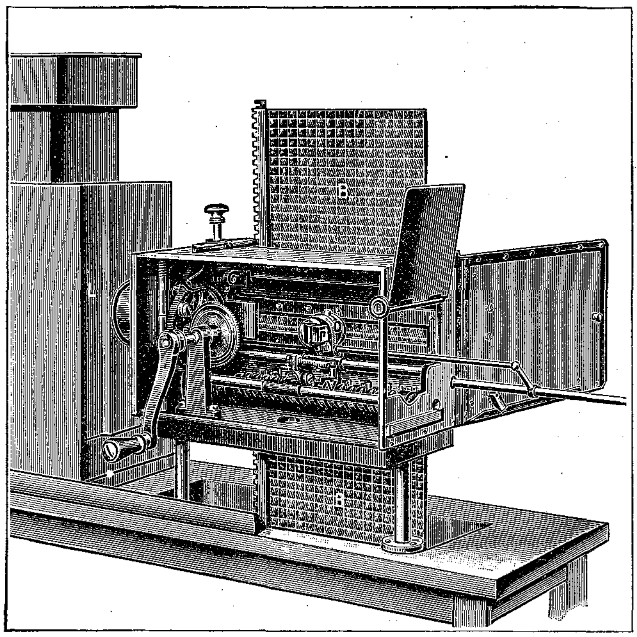
The rich have more opportunities for availing themselves of the relief of divorce than the poor, who can not afford to seek from a distance redress in London where the only divorce court has hitherto been held. The idea of holding provincial divorce courts therefore meets with general approval, and as both the majority and minority agree on a more accessible tribunal for divorce proceedings, *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London) remarks:

"It is undeniable that the dissolution of marriage with the right of remarriage is, under existing conditions, confined to the richer half of the community. Whatever abstract pleas of equality might be advanced, we should not regard them as adequate grounds for extension unless there were evidence of a real grievance. Is there such a grievance? We do not think there can be any hesitation in answering this question in the affirmative."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

A CINEMATOGRAPH FOR AMATEURS

A MACHINE that may make it possible for the ordinary dabbler in photography to take a moving picture of his children at play in the morning and throw it on a screen in his own house for their edification in the evening, has been put on the market by an Italian. Not only has he simplified the taking of the pictures and their projection, but he has made it possible to photograph and exhibit a series of motions of indefinite duration, so that a whole football match, we will say, may be shown on the screen without a break. These simplifications are the result of the use of apparatus of some complexity and of great ingenuity, but of such a nature that the price is not raised beyond the ordinary amateur's reach. Says Mr. G. Mareschal, who describes it in *La Nature* (Paris, November 2):

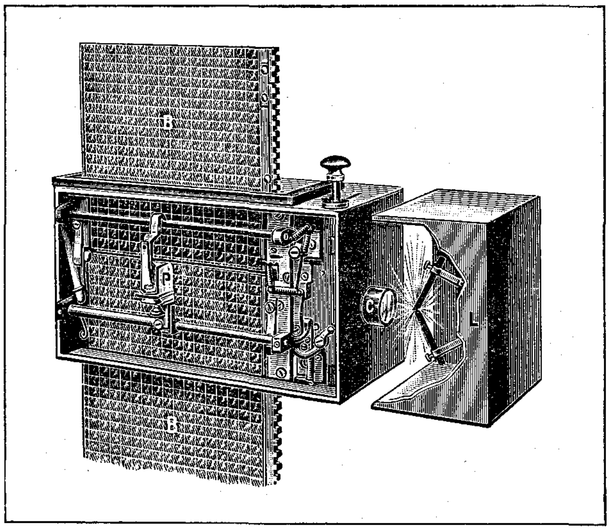


A MOVING-PICTURE MACHINE FOR ALL.

Not too complex or expensive for the "ordinary dabbler," and not limited to scenes of brief duration. Bettini's cinematograph, from the side of the object-lens. L, source of light; C, condenser; P, prism; O, object-lens; P^1, second prism; B, plate.

"The cinematograph remains, with rare exceptions, a professional device, as well in the taking of the views as in their projection; every one knows what a considerable extension it has undergone in recent years. There is no town of any importance that has not its several permanent establishments, and in villages we see travelling picture-shows on exhibition two or three times a year. . . . The spectacle has become part of our customs and can not be disregarded. We may therefore ask why the amateur photographer, whose name is now legion, and whose pleasure it is often to exhibit lantern-slides, does not practise this kind of photography, which would enable him to impart more interest to his souvenirs of travel and family scenes. We find the photograph side by side with photographic apparatus in many families; why do we not find also the cinema? It is because, hitherto, the development of a negative including a series of very numerous images on a flexible band is of considerable difficulty and always costly. This is the principal objection. Thus a good number of inventors have sought to employ the ordinary photographic plate, by taking upon it, side by side, very small images.

"In this way the amateur may utilize, to obtain his negative and then to make a positive from it, the methods of development and the material that he has been accustomed to use. The device invented by Mr. G. Bettini to obtain this result is one of the most ingenious that we have ever seen operated. It is based on a principle that at first seems paradoxical, since it is the object-lens that moves, not only in taking the pictures, but in exhibiting them. The apparatus is reversible: with some modifications of detail it may serve both to take the views and to project them. Mr. Bettini proposes to make simplified machines which will do both at will."



CAN BE USED AS CAMERA OR PROJECTOR.

This machine will photograph the children at play in the morning and throw it on the screen for them to see in the evening. Bettini's cinematograph from the side of the illuminating prism.

The projection apparatus, which the writer describes first, uses a plate bearing 576 pictures in 36 rows of 16 each. It has on one edge a toothed metal band engaging with a cog-wheel which shifts it vertically. One plate after another may be run through the machine without interrupting the continuity of the process. Each image is illuminated at the moment of its projection, with the aid of a prism which receives a beam of electric light and reflects it through the plate, where another prism catches it and sends it through a lens to the screen. The two prisms and the lens are moved across the plate from edge to edge by an ingenious mechanism, and this motion, together with the vertical displacement of the plate, brings all the tiny pictures successively into the field of action. We read further:

"In a new model, now under construction, the inventor does away with a fixt light and substitutes a tiny incandescent lamp close to the reflecting prism, which accompanies it on its journeys. This is simpler and makes it possible to use an ordinary electric outlet for the connection.

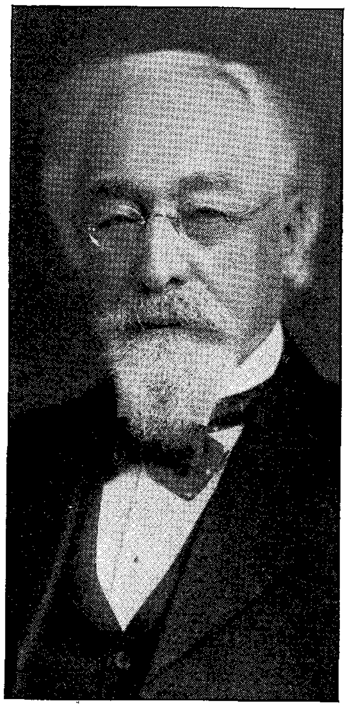
"One objection naturally occurs to the mind when we examine the principle of this apparatus. How can an object-lens that is moving through five or six inches in the direction of its optic axis give on the screen superposable images? Those projected when it is further away should be larger than those when it is nearer. We must remember, however, that the photograph has been obtained through the use of the same system, and that consequently the image is smaller when further from the object. The result is precise compensation. . . . .

"The number of plates that may be used is indefinite, as they may follow each other without break through the machine.

"The inventor has well thought that the amateur will not be content with pictures taken by himself, but that he will want to use also those obtained from professional sources. For this purpose he has furnished a special device that makes it possible to copy commercial films on his plates."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR FRESH AIR

MANY THINK the "ventilation" of a room is improved by turning on electric fans, and "stirring up" the air. Those who consider themselves better informed scoff at this, knowing that the mere agitation of bad air will not make it good. Now, however, we find no less an authority than Dr. Simon Baruch, of New York, advocating this "stirring up" process when pure air is difficult to get. He points out that the symptoms of discomfort due to "stuffiness" are caused, not so much by lack of oxygen as by atmospheric heat and stagnation acting through the skin, and relievable by fanning. Agitation of the air may thus be really a substitute for a pure supply, and the "wisdom of fools" again has a practical exemplification in science. We quote a communication from Dr. Baruch to *The Medical Record* (New York, November 16):



DR. SIMON BARUCH.

Who finds the effect of "fresh air" may be produced by a fan.

"Hitherto it would almost have been heresy to have claimed that the benefit from fresh air for healthy and sick people is due to anything else but the increased amount of oxygen in the 'pure air.' In an excellent paper on 'the unknown factors in the ill effects of bad ventilation,' read at the Congress on Hygiene, Dr. Yandell Henderson said positively that 'the ill effects of bad ventilation can not be due to lack of oxygen. It is probable they are not due to any considerable degree of excess of carbon dioxid. The idea that they are due to some poisonous substance contained in the expired air has in recent years been regarded as untenable. The recent investigations of Hill in England and Fluegge in Germany make it highly probable that the effects of fresh air or vitiated air are brought about not by direct action upon the lungs but *indirectly through the skin.* It appears probable that the temperature and moisture of the air surrounding the body are the essential elements. The condition of the skin exerts a potent influence upon the lungs. This may be in part a vasomotor reflex acting upon the pulmonary circulation. The evidence accumulated during recent years indicates that the lungs are not mere passive organs through which gases diffuse as through non-living membranes—under certain conditions they secrete oxygen into the blood. The evidence available, altho still far from complete, suggests that *these pulmonary activities are indirectly but powerfully influenced through conditions affecting the skin, and that it is in this manner that ventilation influences both.*'"

The practical application of these views, we are told, may be of great value in therapeutics. Fluegge's experiments were made on himself and seven students in a room about ten feet square. Three electric fans were secured to the ceiling and an electric stove supplied the requisite heat. It was found that when the temperature was raised to 82° the experimenters began to suffer the usual ill effects of rebreathed air; when these effects could no longer be borne the fans were turned on, and symptoms that were formerly regarded as due to increase of carbonic acid were at once relieved. Hill's experiment with himself and another person confirmed Fluegge's result: he also had a bag containing carbonic acid emptied into the room, without an appreciable increase of the distressing effects, which were removed by the fans. We read further:

"Now these observations would serve as a lesson to teach us to compensate for air vitiation by promoting the circulation of the air in rooms to which fresh air can not be admitted in sufficient quantities. I have already advised this process in a room which is frequented by many and in which the air 'feels close,' despite the fact that artificial ventilation supplies thorough 'fresh air renewal,' according to the engineer in charge. It is found that whenever the fans are turned on the air 'feels fresh' for some time; when they are quiet the room feels stuffy. *This experience proves that it is not the absence of fresh air which causes unpleasant effects, but the absence of air currents.*

"The introduction of fans, which are now so easily obtained, would be a great improvement in hospital and schoolroom construction, as well as in private houses, especially in rooms used for patients suffering from infectious diseases. It would be wise to make control experiments to ascertain the effect of outdoor treatment compared to indoor treatment with fans. Theoretically the substitution of the former by the latter is sound. I would not wish, however, to be understood as advocating this procedure when an ample supply of fresh air is available. And even under these conditions I should favor the addition of fans to enhance the refreshing action. In my lectures on the physiology of the skin I have laid stress upon this newly discovered action of air currents as vasomotor stimulants, and cite them as being analogous to the vasomotor action of water below skin temperature, which, being applied to much larger surfaces, is far more powerful, especially since water conveys temperature to the skin twenty-seven times more rapidly than air. As this may be regarded as a theoretical statement, I would suggest to any doubter to arrange the temperature of the bath-room at 70° F., and to fill the bath-tub with water of precisely the same temperature. The air at 70° F. would be found comfortable by the nude skin, while the water of 70° F. will be found cool and soon chilliness will ensue. There is a rational basis for hydrotherapy as there is of aerotherapy. Both are based upon vasomotor action, but water acts upon larger areas of nerve terminals."

NAVIGATION IN SHIP CANALS—The dimensions that should be given to large ship canals, and the limits to which the speed of vessels should be restricted during passage, have recently been calculated with care by Corthell, one of the world's authorities on the subject. Says *The Revue Scientifique* (Paris):

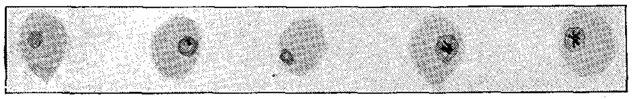
"He asserts that if these canals are to give passage simultaneously to two large merchant vessels moving in opposite directions, it is necessary that there should remain between the two, at the moment of passage, and between each ship and the foot of the slope, a space equal to the width of each. He reaches the conclusion that if we consider two vessels each about 75 feet wide, in a canal whose tanks have a slope of 2 to 1, the water section of the canal must contain 21,000 square feet and its bottom must be 375 feet wide. This refers to a canal dug in earth, but in rock, or with walls having a slope of 10 to 1, the width of the bottom should be 455 feet, with a water section approximately equal to that given above. The ratio between the water section and the sum of the immersed sections of two boats with a draft of 20 feet would be about four; this is the figure that experience has shown to be reasonable for merchant steamers. In war vessels 110 feet wide and drawing 30 feet, the ratio should be 3⅓. It will be necessary to limit the speed of all merchant steamers, war-ships, and, of course, vessels of still greater dimensions, to 6 miles an hour for merchant steamers, and to 3½ miles for large war vessels. Even for a vessel passing through by itself, a speed of 10 miles an hour should not be exceeded; for otherwise, and notwithstanding a great depth of water between the keel and the bottom of the canal, this bottom will be attacked, if it is of earth, as also will be the banks. If there is only five feet of water between the keel and the bottom, it is necessary, for a large merchant steamer passing alone through the canal, all other vessels being moored to the banks at the moment of its passage, to limit the speed to 6 miles, on penalty of injury to the bottom and sides of the canal. Mr. Corthell estimates also that it would be much preferable to give to the bed of the canal not a trapeziform section but an elliptical one, for this would considerably diminish the retarding effects of a flat bottom."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE CANCER GERMS

MOST EXPERTS still insist that cancer is not a germ disease, but they are all willing to be "shown." To the countless parasitic "causes" of cancer, discovered in past years and long since forgotten, at least two have been added recently—the *Blastozoon globosum* of Dr. Robert Behla of Berlin, and the *Haemamoeba neoformans* of Dr. Easton Odin of Paris. Presumably the German and French discoverers will not both be able to convince the experts; possibly neither can. Meanwhile the fact that each is cocksure of his own particular germ is a sufficient proof of the extreme uncertainty of the whole subject. Dr. Odin's claims are set forth in an illustrated article in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, December), by Leonard Keene Hirshberg. The writer begins his article by the statement that Dr. Odin "is said" to have discovered the cancer germ; but the rest of the description is so positive that the editor of the magazine has thought fit to prefix a note of warning. Bacteriologists of other lands, he tells us, have failed to isolate the Odin germ, and "final acceptance has been stayed, awaiting absolute proofs." Dr. Odin's cancer parasite conceals itself within the red blood-corpuscle, which is the reason, the discoverer thinks, why it has so long escaped detection. It assumes many shapes, whence the name of "*neoformans*" (taking new forms). Of these we read:

ANOTHER FATAL MICROBE SPRINGS INTO EXISTENCE AND DEMANDS IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION. —London *Graphic.*

> "The forms which have since proved to be characteristic of the cancer microbe . . . vary a good deal, the commonest shape being that of a flower with from four to seven petals. Sometimes one of the 'petals' is longer than the rest, giving the appearance of a scarf-pin or racquet, a cross or a sword-hilt; sometimes the microbe resembles a chrysanthemum, the thickly clustered petals being formed by very tiny filaments. A further and most curious shape is that of a letter H with branches of unequal length.

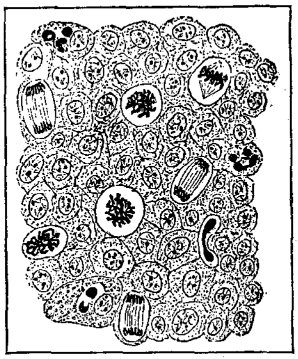


FIRST STAGE OF DR. ODIN'S CANCER PARASITE.

> "With these, the reagent reveals the presence of a number of spherical bodies with slender, waving filaments to the number of four, six, nine, or fourteen. These bodies have a regular rolling motion, and somewhat resemble the microbe of malaria."

The composition or the reagent whose use is necessary to reveal the protean germ is "a close secret for the moment." Says Dr. Hirschberg:

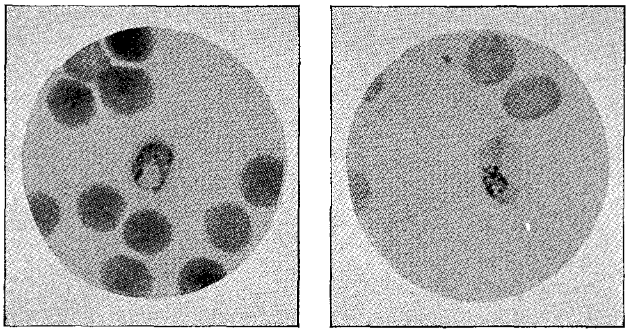
> "Dr. Odin . . . is not yet at the end of his researches, and is naturally unwilling that the immensely important work which still remains for him to do should be forestalled by other laboratory workers, thus depriving him of the privilege of pioneer which he has earned. The disclosure of the formula he is reserving for future publication, when he intends to bring forward a mass of evidence and observations on the second stage of his work—the serum which he claims he has discovered for the cure of cancer, and which he is now perfecting and testing daily."



ODIN'S PARASITE—MAGNIFIED—DIVIDING AND MULTIPLYING.

But while this is going on in Paris, we have another germ in Berlin, as has been noted above. *The British Medical Journal* (London, November 9) takes a somewhat cautious tone in its comments on the article in which Dr. Behla asserts that he has unearthed the true cause of cancer. It observes:

> "The article is written in a tone of assurance which does not inspire confidence, and is overloaded with technical detail to such an extent that the true object of the discussion is hidden from view. . . . On one point we can agree with the author without hesitation—namely, that his experiments must be carefully and thoroughly controlled by capable workers. The results of these control experiments must, however, be set forth in a very different manner to that adopted by Dr. Behla. Brushing aside a mass of *a priori* argument in favor of the existence of a parasite, we come to alleged facts. Certain appearances in new growths have for a long time been recognized. At first they were regarded as evidence of the existence of parasitic bodies; later, the view generally accepted was that they were cell inclusions. It is not quite clear to which appearances Behla refers, since he states that the so-called parasites of Schmidt, Doyen, Plimmer, Leopold, Jaboulay, and others, are not identical with his. . . . . . .
>
> "What we wish to bring out is that a well-known careful observer professes to have cultivated certain parasites from malignant growths and from malignant growths alone; that these parasites are supposed to be but one stage in a complicated life-cycle of a protist, and that certain evidence is adduced in support of the contention that these bodies are the living cause of carcinoma, sarcoma, and the other diseases usually included under the term 'cancer.' The work will be repeated by those who are skilled in sterile working, and, as the author points out, in three months the question might be settled. In the meantime we await further evidence."



Illustrations from "The Technical World," Chicago.

ODIN'S GERM INVADING THE RED BLOOD-CELLS.

THE SUN A VARIABLE STAR—A five-months expedition to Algeria, headed by Director Abbot of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory, has practically confirmed the supposed variability of the sun, altho further observations will be made to put the matter beyond doubt. Says a press statement sent out by the institution:

> "The Astrophysical Observatory has been for seven years making observations on Mt. Wilson, in California, on the daily quantity of heat received from the sun. The observations are arranged in such a manner as to indicate not only the quantity of solar heat reaching the earth, but also the quantity of heat which would reach a body like the moon, which has no atmosphere. The observations have indicated that the sun is probably a variable star having a range of variation amounting to from 5 to 10 per cent. within an irregular interval of from five to ten days. Last year Mr. Abbot observed in Algeria, while his colleague, Mr. Aldrich, observed on Mt. Wilson, in California. The

object of thus duplicating the measurements was to avoid being misled by any local atmospheric conditions which might have affected Mt. Wilson observations. As nearly one-third of the circumference of the earth lies between Mt. Wilson and Algeria, it could not be expected that a similar local disturbance could affect both stations on the same day in the same manner. The observations of 1911 strongly supported the belief that the sun is variable, but owing to cloudiness their number was not sufficient to fully establish this point. Hence it was thought best to return to Algeria this year."

THE ALL-FOURS CURE

THE LATEST THING in the way of a therapeutic practise is locomotion on all-fours. Animals do not suffer from indigestion, and they walk on all fours. If we desire their immunity from stomach troubles, which we have lost in assuming the upright posture, we must go down on our hands and knees, at least occasionally. This is not the advice of some half-crazy faddist, but of Dr. Léon Meunier, a French physician in good and regular standing, who writes in the *Gazette Medicale de Paris* (September 4) on "Four-footed Walking." We are told by an editorial writer in *The Interstate Medical Journal* (St. Louis, November) that this new plan is part of a general scheme for the "re-education" of the organs. He writes, in a half-skeptical vein:

"The latest organ to receive re-education in French medical literature is the stomach; and, tho we have been rash enough to write the 'latest,' we may be altogether wrong in making this statement, since statistics are lacking, and from what we have read in French journals of the re-education of lesser organs, one would think that so important a member of the body as the receptacle of heterogeneous foods, 'shoveled in,' so to speak, in most indiscriminate fashion, would certainly before now be the object of modern enlightenment. But no matter whether or not the subject has been touched upon before, what Dr. Léon Meunier tells us . . . is new and novel enough to give us pause for considerable thinking. According to this educator, the best means to expedite 'gastric evacuation' is to walk on all fours after a meal has been taken; for by radiographic and chemical experiments it has been made evident to him that only in that way is the stomach emptied with despatch. As Dr. Meunier feelingly expresses it: 'In every case, these experiments confirmed Darwin's theory that primitive man, our simio-human ancestor, was a quadruped. According to Bell, little by little the change from quadruped to biped was effected, until finally the hand was developed, which, guided by the intelligence, gave to man his universal domination. But in the process of evolution, have the situation and function of the stomach adapted themselves sufficiently or insufficiently to the changed conditions? To ascertain this, radiographic and chemical experiments were brought into play, and what I suspected has been confirmed—namely, that in man digestion and evacuation of the stomach contents is much more rapid in the quadruped position than in the biped.'

"As was said before, the French do things in a much more simple and practical fashion than any other nation. But, tho this might be considered a virtue in other matters, in the case of evolving the eugenical man or woman, the progress of the historic snail—and surely the re-education of each of our organs necessarily takes a long time—is hardly to be encouraged. Still, let us not delude ourselves with the thought that just because our prescience was beautifully developed in the matter of selecting parents with sound organs, this must mean for us the same quota of health, and that re-education, slow tho the process may appear at sight, will not bear better fruit than some of the visionary maunderings of a dyed-in-the-wool eugenist. Of course, walking on all fours may crush our spirituality and increase our animality, but what of that so long as the right education is bestowed on an organ that shows a rebellious spirit directly something is put into it that does not conform with its own peculiar (?) ideas of digestion? Better, indeed, is the French method of striving toward a eugenical state than some of the theories put forth by really intellectual men at the first International Eugenics Congress in London in July, when quite a number of the supposedly weighty remarks could only be met by what an English critic recently said in regard to a Futurist painting—namely, that it appeared to him to be 'a Friday afternoon developing into a pair of trousers.'"

NIAGARA'S INDUSTRIAL BEAUTY

THE BEAUTY OF INDUSTRY, fed by Niagara power, may be just as esthetic as the sight of a torrent of waste water, surrounded by hackmen and hotel-keepers, thinks one scientific observer. That the falls of Niagara are at present "neither adequately ornamental nor properly useful" is the opinion of Louis Bell, an eminent electrical engineer, as exprest in a letter to *Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering* (New York, November). Mr. Bell is chief engineer of the electric-power transmission department of the General Electric Company, and has taken out twenty-five patents, mainly relating to power transmission apparatus, so he is an expert on this topic, and is in a position to appreciate to the full the beauties of Niagara as a great power center. He argues that we are neither preserving the pristine beauty of the falls, nor allowing its power to be used to the full extent. From an industrial viewpoint, says Mr. Bell, every cubic foot of water that goes thundering over the great cataract unutilized is sheer continuing waste of national resources. From the esthetic viewpoint the present condition of Niagara's environs, he thinks, are certainly not to be commended. Let us do one thing or the other, he advises. If we can not have the grand cataract in its natural setting, let us at least reap the great sanitary and civic advantages that clean power and the abolition of the old dirty huddle of "works" will give. He says:

"'Conservation' which conserves only gigantic waste strikes the ordinary citizen as being very far from an ideal display of governmental activity. The distribution of power from Niagara, now extending over a radius of many miles, has been of general benefit and the cessation of this development is a thing to be lamented not only as a purely industrial matter, but out of regard for the welfare of the whole people.

"I am by no means deaf to the esthetic and sentimental arguments for the restriction of power development at Niagara; indeed, I would willingly agree that the country might be better off for 'letting in the jungle' upon certain spots now obnoxiously populous. But granting the general weight of the sentimental argument, I have not been able to see how it applies to Niagara, which was already robbed by its sordid environment of most of its esthetic value long before electrical developments there began.

"Could the scene be preserved in its pristine magnificence, surrounded by virgin forest, and silent save for the deep-voiced roar of the rainbow-crowned cataract, it might have been worth the while. For a good many years, however, the surroundings have gradually grown more and more tawdry and sordid. The forests have long since been swept away. The landscape has been defiled with shabby hotels and cheap factories, and the voice of the waters has been drowned by screeching steam-whistles, the clatter of the street, and the raucous voices of hackmen and guides. The fact is, that Niagara as a majestic spectacle has never belonged to the present generation. It was given up to noisy and offensive exploitation long before the first dynamo was set spinning at its brink.

"'Saving Niagara,' from the esthetic standpoint, is a sorry joke, like saving forests by selling the charred slashings to the Government after every stick worth cutting has been carried away. But the cataract, no longer able to teach its primal majestic lesson, can at least teach humanity something of the beauty of labor. If I read its mission aright, it is to scatter productive industry over the face of the country for a radius of 500 miles or more, to bring the means of efficient industrial development within the reach of hundreds of communities. Such a distribution of power will not only build up material things, but it will help serve the things of the spirit by opening wide the gates of industry instead of closing them prisonwise on a few overgrown and unlovely manufacturing cities."

As a citizen, hopeful of his country's future, Mr. Bell does not like the Great Industrial Center. From even the material standpoint it is too often merely a center of squalor, poverty, and wretchedness, where evil forces are felt with full power. Great aggregations of underpaid, underfed, low-grade labor are apt to seethe with unrest which is only temporarily quieted by police and militia. Our great industrial centers, says Mr. Bell, have become powder-magazines, of their own loading, upon which too many of the self-styled 'better class' sit and complacently smoke. The best remedy for these conditions, he believes, will be found in the equalization of working facilities over broad stretches of country, which will come with the wide-spread distribution of transmitted electrical power. He goes on:

> "When the power of Niagara is diffused over the States of New York and Pennsylvania and the Province of Ontario, communities now moribund will spring into active life again, and we shall see the prosperous and active manufacturing town of a generation ago here, there, and everywhere, supplanting the great industrial center that is coming to be from the viewpoint of the sociologist a sort of outwork of Tophet. If the Governments of the United States and of the Dominion of Canada could get together and encourage the development of Niagara, and the boards of trade in all the towns within its radius of distribution could get busy and take advantage of the opportunity, the cataract would be doing work of which both nations could be justly proud, instead of failing as a spectacle and shirking its most obvious utility.
>
> "If there are those who from motives of curiosity would wish to see what Niagara was like when it was going to waste, it would not be difficult to arrange, on, say, the Fourth of July and Dominion Day, joint legal holidays, of which we have none too many, on which the great stream could be turned in the main into its former channels for the sake of 'Auld Lang Syne.'"

NEW SOURCES OF PAPER

ASIDE from actual food and clothing supplies, there is no product, perhaps, whose rising cost is more widely felt and of graver import than paper. This rising cost is chiefly due to the fact that wood-pulp has for many years been the main source of paper, and this source is increasingly affected by deforestation, due partly to the demands of agriculture and partly to a faulty public policy. Meanwhile the demand for paper steadily grows—first for use in books and newspapers, and secondly, to make a great number of objects, ranging from car-wheels to ornaments for Christmas-trees. And not only paper itself, but the cellulose of which it is made, is applied in a thousand arts, such as the making of textiles and of explosives. Hence the importance of a process recently described to the French Academy of Sciences, and intended to utilize vast quantities of cellulose from hitherto almost neglected sources, both cheapening paper and saving timber. The essential features of the process and its advantages are set forth by L. G. Numile in *La Nouvelle Revue* (Paris, October 15). First he tells us this essential fact:

> "Paper comes from the felting of the cellulose of fibrous plants. . . . Cellulose forms the envelop of vegetable cells, in the shape of a rigid, elastic, permeable membrane . . . on which are deposited balsamic and chemical substances whose nature and proportion vary with the different botanical species."

Paper is, of course, by no means a modern invention, but it was not till the tenth century that it began to be largely substituted in Europe for parchment, and it was not until the printing-press began to devour it by the ton that a vigorous search for new raw materials began to be prosecuted. A book published in 1772, a copy of which is in the British Museum, was printed on seventy-two samples of paper, each of different origin. In the preceding year, at Brussels, the first endeavor was made to obtain paper from wood-pulp. Mr. Numile reminds us that the manufacture of wood-pulp necessitates these operations:

1. Felling, trimming, and transportation of the trees.
2. Removing the bark.
3. Cutting and splitting.
4. Crushing.
5. Treating with hot soda lye to separate the cellulose from the incrusting substances.
6. Passage through a mortar.
7. Washing.
8. Recovery of the soda from the lye, and subsequent bleaching.

The great advantages claimed for the new process are, first, that it is a cold treatment, and second, that the vegetable matter acted on is cheaper than wood, vastly more abundant, more quickly grown, and more easily separable. Bleaching, too, is usually involved in the treatment instead of being a costly separate process. The only steps are:

1. Gathering and transportation.
2. Mechanical defibration.
3. Preparation of chemical bath.
4. Passing through a mortar in the bath.
5. Washing.

Mr. Numile proceeds:

> "In treating thus certain plants more abundant than wood, whose renewal requires only a few months instead of years, a low-priced paper is obtained which is durable and of excellent quality. . . . . . .
>
> "And finally, in place of losing the matters incrusted in the cellulose, as is the case in the treatment of wood with lye, they may be utilized either as fertilizers or as raw material for the manufacture of chemical products.
>
> "The plants specially fitted, either by their structure or their abundance, for this operation are the grasses or grains, the rushes, the bananas, and the seaweeds.
>
> "All these consist of four parts: (1) the cell with its cellulose; (2) the incrusted matters and the chlorophyl; (3) water; (4) the skin.
>
> "The chlorophyl, the water, and the skin disappear first, either through the treatment of the tissue or its drying.
>
> "The cellulose and the incrusted matters are separated or absorbed, according to whether they are utilized or thrown on the ground, where their decomposition principally contributes to form soil.
>
> "The most valuable plants for the paper industry are those of long-fibered tissues.
>
> "A plant tissue is an aggregate of cells of the same form. They develop by partition in the conifers, from which the extraction of cellulose is generally undertaken.
>
> "In the grasses . . . the fibrous tissue consists of an assemblage of more or less regular tubes, having strong, thick walls of pure cellulose, which gives flexibility and tenacity. These physical properties of the fibers produce textiles of the first quality. But as the finest paper is that made from rags, obviously paper due directly to the felting of these fibers will be superior to that made from wood."

Formerly these fibers were separated, as in the case of flax, by steeping or soaking, and then by beating, the object being to rid them of the incrusted matters, which is done in the case of the wood by the hot lye. At present, however, special baths take the place of the steeping, and mechanical defibration that of the beating. The article closes by specifying certain plants, especially adapted to growth in French colonies, with the object of reducing the enormous sums now paid out by French paper-mills to foreign producers of wood-pulp. Among these plants are the bamboo, alfalfa, the poppy, and sorghum. The stalks of rice and maize also contain a beautiful cellulose, as does the refuse of sugar-mills. Finally, vast quantities of good material are annually wasted by the neglect or destruction of seaweed, sea-grass, and "wrack" along our coasts. Even when gathered this is usually burned for the sake of the iodin, soda, bromids, etc., in its ashes. But it might be treated for the extraction of its cellulose without injury or diminution of its chemical contents. In fact, the *magma* remaining is said to be even easier to handle than the ashes following incineration. But most valuable of all the plants suggested, perhaps, is the banana, of which we read:

> "For an equal area of cultivation—and the banana demands little care and little labor—the yield is 133 times that of wheat and 44 times that of the potato. The stems of the banana give a cellulose of extreme fineness and irreproachable whiteness, a pulp of the highest quality. Schubert estimates the annual yield per hectare [2½ acres] of pines, in a forest cut every sixty years, at one and a quarter tons of pulp. From the banana we may expect a minimum of five tons of pulp per hectare every ten months."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LETTERS AND ART

A CENTURY-OLD MOZART NOVELTY

THE PRESENT GENERATION of New York opera-goers heard something new to most of them when they crowded the Metropolitan recently to listen to Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte." They have been reminded by the inscription over the proscenium that a composer named Mozart once existed, and the historians could tell them that the novelty they flocked to see was 121 years old. But the tones of this once favorite German have seldom found an echo in the Metropolitan spaces, and the particular opera now revived had its first really adequate American performance on November 23. To chide our inappreciation Mr. Krehbiel reminds us in *The Tribune* that historians look upon this work as "the first real German opera in the language." Of course, our earlier operatic history records performances of "Il Flauto Magico" and "The Magic Flute," but—

SARASTRO ON HIS ELEPHANT.

A scene (not patterned after Whistler) from the Metropolitan's new production of Mozart's "Magic Flute."

> "'Il Flauto Magico' is not 'Die Zauberflöte,' neither is 'The Magic Flute.' 'Les Mystires d'Isis,' performed long years ago in Paris, was not 'Die Zauberflöte,' nor was the French 'La Flute Enchantée.' Mozart's opera is *sui generis*, and there has never been a more striking bit of irony in the operatic life of New York than that exemplified by the poor performance of the opera when it was made a feature of the German list by Manager Conried and the excellent performances of its music when it was afterward sung in Italian under the same management. Mr. Grau, to whom is due the inauguration of the system which Mr. Gatti is pursuing, did notable things with its music also, but in order to do it was obliged to relegate to a very subordinate position the element which was first in the mind of the original creators of the work—the spectacular. In pre-Metropolitan days all manner of shreds and patches of scenery had to serve the purposes of the stage manager, for then, as always, till yesterday, Mozart's work was a show-piece for the florid soprano who chanced to be the star attraction of the company. Mme. Sembrich was the cause of the productions of Messrs. Grau and Conried. The suspicion lies near that the efforts to provide a successor to her—first in Selma Kurtz and afterward in Frieda Hempl—have put it into Mr. Gatti's head to see what could be done with the opera by one of the gorgeous outfittings which have been undertaken, almost always successfully, by the great operatic institutions of Germany for a past century. It was not an ignoble ambition; no less a genius than Goethe tried his hand at it when he filled a position in Weimar like that filled by Mr. Gatti here, and did not hesitate to plan the scenery himself and even to make a vain effort to write a sequel to the work. Evidence enough of how strong a hold the singular hotchpotch of fairy tale, buffoonery, spectacle, ingenuous melody, and magnificent music has always exerted upon the imagination of artists connected with the stage."

Mr. Gatti had to give his opera without the help of Fraulein Frieda Hempl, who has been forced, through illness, to delay her coming to America. She is expected to fill the vacant rôle of colorature soprano—vacant since the operatic retirement of Mme. Sembrich — and as *Queen of Night* in the Mozart work she was sadly needed. But the *Queen of Night* could not wait for her. "It required courage and a conviction, which some of Mr. Gatti's predecessors had, to bring out the work without a prima donna assoluta in the rôle heretofore considered of first importance. It was a conviction that the work was immeasurably greater than the singer heretofore looked upon as its *raison d'être*."

The new production is judged by Mr. Krehbiel as "not only the most scenically opulent which Mr. Gatti has given to the public, but one of the best rounded musically and dramatically." He writes:

> "The new pictures are worthy of special study. They differ from the old not only in being harmonious with each other, as showing order and sequence of imaginative idea, but of having a poetic atmosphere, transporting the observer into a mystical land in which supernatural phenomena bring no sense of incongruity, but only delightful shocks of surprize. The ordeals of fire and water are really beautiful and beautifully real; modern stagecraft has produced no more startling illusions. The first inspires a longing that something like it might be made to supplant the tawdry devices which have served so long in the Nibelung dramas.
>
> "The new 'Zauberflöte' differs from all its predecessors in not being longer a zoological opera. Of the old menagerie there remains only the harmless, necessary serpent of the first scene.

The apes and other animals which used to answer to the call of *Tamino's* flute, and the lions that roared to frighten the bibulous *Papageno*, are gone. A gaily caparisoned elephant brings in *Sarastro*. He is a magnificent fellow, but we confess to a fondness for the mystical king's lion-drawn chariot, in which there seemed to be finer poetical potentialities; and we do not know why the men in armor who sing the plain chant around which Mozart has woven a contrapuntal web which would have won him a kiss from Father Bach should have been put out of sight. Their blazing helmets used to invite headache by suggestion, but the flames might have been removed to the gate-posts where now they burn, and the old warning sentinels at the entrance to the road of trial retained. Also, tho the 'groves were God's first temples,' we had always fancied *Sarastro's* words, 'In diesen heiligen Hallen,' had a literal rather than a metaphorical application, as they have in this new version."

Other writers become eloquent over the scenic achievements of the Metropolitan management. *The Sun's* writer sees the *Queen of Night* appearing "in a firmament which might have been designed by Whistler." He calls it as unreal as Whistler's famous peacock room in Detroit, "and fully as decorative in effect." Another appearance is made "in a sheeny expanse of moonlit garden alive with brilliant nocturnal greens."

JAPAN'S FEMINIST POET

ONE OF THE most piquant personalities which have appeared in Paris of late years is that of the celebrated Japanese poetess, Akico Yossano. Tho only thirty-three Mme. Yossano has already achieved, in her own country at least, a reputation like that of Sappho among the Greeks, the melody and the content of her verses rousing her countrymen to such enthusiasm as that of the young man of letters who lately wrote of her:

"The being who has written such verse must be something more than human. To me, Mme. Yossano is a new *Kwannon*."

The force of this is apparent when one recalls that *Kwannon* is the Buddhist goddess of Love, of Beauty, of Purity, and of Pity, made familiar to Americans in a painting by the late John La Farge.

AKICO YOSSANO,

The Japanese poet and feminist who reads France a lecture on her unprogressive treatment of women.

Mme. Yossano, who is a devoted wife and the mother of seven, is none the less an ardent feminist and able champion of woman's right to self-development and to a voice in politics. The circumstances leading to her union with Mr. Yossano, himself a most distinguished poet, are given by Léon Farant in *Les Annales* (Paris), which we quote:

"Akico Ohotori, the daughter of a well-to-do merchant in the ancient city of Sakaï, left school at fifteen, and was then marriageable, according to Japanese custom, but on account of the intellectual ardor she displayed her parents forbore to press this question, allowing her to continue her studies of the classic literature of Japan.

"A poetical review of Tokyo, *The Star of the Morning*, which came to her notice, decided her fate. Among all the poems it published, it happened that those of Yossano most stimulated her thought. The young girl began to set down her reflections, and these writings charmed her grandmother, a warm admirer of the ancient poetry. Akico had composed *tankas* of perfect form and infinite philosophic charm. . . . To confirm her own judgment she sent these to *The Star of the Morning*.

"The verses were published and applauded and the result was an acquaintance with the chief editor of the review, H. Yossano, which culminated in their marriage when Akico was twenty, after some opposition had been overcome on the part of those solid and respectable bourgeois who felt that a mere literary man, no matter how gifted, was no fit match for their daughter.

"In the year of her marriage, 1899, these early verses were collected and published in a little volume called 'Floating Tresses.' These poems were simply human, realistic, and psychologic. Remarkable for the perfection of their form, which was quite new, they disclosed treasures of thought and delicate sentiment."

Mme. Yossano has composed, up to the present time, about 30,000 *tankas*. In a literary referendum arranged by *The Literary Review* of Tokyo last year the poetess was unanimously proclaimed first in the *tanka*, an ancient poetic form. In regard to the *sintaïsi*, a form only about twenty years old, Mme. Yossano stood second. Another of her merits is that she has been a pioneer in adroitly adapting the idiom of the people to literary expression. "She shows the influence both of English and of French poets, the latter including Baudelaire, Verlaine, Mallarmé and de Regnier. She also expresses much admiration for Mme. de Noailles, to whom she has been compared." On her trans-Siberian journey, she composed a charming *sintaïsi* celebrating the advent of summer:

The Dawn of the Summer is here.
She is a young girl, neatly coiffed,
With soft cheeks of rose,
And vested in azure and snow.

The Dawn of the Summer is come.
She is like the breath of the southern sea
Wherein the blue flame quivers,
And she holds in her delicate lips
The flute of rice-straw whence spring ardent airs.

The Dawn of the Summer has come, swift-footed.
Along her pathway tremble the poppy and the orange,
And the peach, laden with green fruit.

The Dawn of the Summer has come,
Thrilling with the cadences of love
Up to the window whence leans the woman,
Mounts its shadow, like an iris,
Whispering: "Dream!"

We read further:

"Mme. Yossano has also written romances and dramas with which both the literati and the people are familiar.

"The demands of the feminists have found in her an ardent champion. The position of women in Japan has been largely transformed in the last twenty years, but much still remains to be done. 'From a Corner,' the book in which Mme. Yossano has exprest her ideas on this subject, is read both by women and by young girls."

During a residence in Paris for the purpose of studying the condition of European women, she contributed to *Les Annales* some of her reflections upon the state of society there, particularly the position of women. She writes:

"I have been in France only a brief time and have not yet had an opportunity of living in a family of citizens. . . . . . .

"It was quite by accident that I established my residence near the Place Pigalier. I was ignorant then that Montmartre was frequented at night by a population of '*fêtards*.' I did not learn that till three days after my instalment.

"The chance which led me to the Butte allowed me to see the woman of a certain class, interested only in toilettes and in frivolities. It goes without saying that I do not consider these 'angels of lies' as representative Frenchwomen. And I wish to believe that here, as in Japan, the men who ally themselves with these persons are held in low esteem.

"I learned, not without astonishment, that it is principally Americans and Englishmen who seek them. Is it the wealth and the morbid curiosity of these strangers that are the cause of the downfall of these women?

"Why, then, do not the superior classes of French society interest themselves in this situation, and endeavor to diminish the number of these unfortunates.

"France has many other attractions to offer to strangers—its rich museums, its artists, its admirable philosophers, its *savants*, its litterateurs, and its lovely and picturesque scenes. Outside your own country, and even in my own, in Japan, many people vaunt the liberty that reigns in France. You should have a care that none may confound that liberty with license."

Mme. Yossano further comments gravely on the folly of refined French society in withholding from the young information regarding the facts of life, since it is impossible that they can long remain in ignorance. Thus:

"To avoid the danger of these revelations, made suddenly and brutally, it would be well that children who have reached the age of thirteen years should be progressively instructed. . . . . They will learn wherein danger lies, and know how to avoid it. . . . . . .

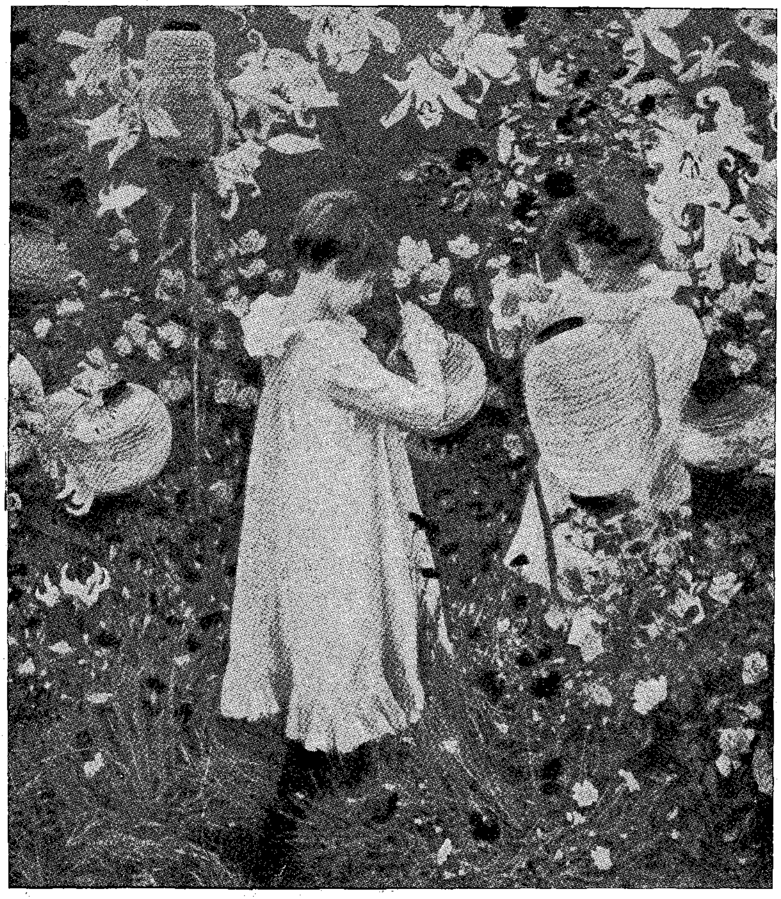
"I have observed as closely as possible some women of the people, shopkeepers, workwomen, and peasants. And I have learned how faithful, honest, and diligent they are, submissive to their parents, and ready, also, to sacrifice themselves for their husbands. . . . I find them docile, patient, and faithful to duty, like the Japanese women. These women possess the natural gifts which make true great 'ladies'! . . . . In Japan, during the past twenty years, many women of humble extraction have elevated themselves to the highest rank by the mere means of the instruction so largely dispensed in every locality. I do not exceed truth when I affirm that it is these who are opening the paths of progress along which society shall advance. The women of the people in France have the same qualities. That is why I see so much light in their future, as in that of the Japanese. . . . . . .

"I have often said in Japan that the estimate of a woman's docility as her chief virtue implies that men have a mentality which is still rudimentary, and displays an imperfect civilization.

"Why, then, are not women placed on a footing of equality? Is it because the men always seek to dominate them? Is it because the women themselves are content to belong to the men?"

The poetess observes that Frenchmen, like Orientals, seem always tempted to treat women as subordinates and remarks that they ought to have the females of several centuries ago for companions. She declares that women need an education equal to that of men for the happiness of their husbands, their children, and society. Finally:

"It is my ideal to see men and women work together in the society of the future. Yes, it is absolutely necessary that our instruction be equal to that of the men. It must be recognized that women have the same rights as men, and they must be held to the same social obligations."—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.



CARNATION, LILY, LILY, ROSE.

The Tate Gallery holds this Sargent safe from the future auction-room. Some critics rate his portraits higher, but popular verdict would likely speak for this one.

LONDON'S "AMERICAN" SEASON

THIS SEASON will go down in London theatrical history as "the American season," because almost all the successful plays being presented at London theaters are American importations, declares the London correspondent of the New York *Review*. This fact, we fear, could not be deduced from a careful reading of the press notices of these pieces in the London papers, for there is no whole-hearted acceptance in those quarters of the imported article, particularly that served from America. The public, however, if not the critics, wish to be entertained, and find the element of entertainment in our productions:

"Never before has the American play been so prominent on the British stage. The principal play hits in London now are 'Ready Money,' 'Everywoman,' 'Officer 666,' and in a few weeks undoubtedly 'Seven Days,' which was produced by James Welch out of town a week ago, and 'The Havoc,' will come to London, while 'The Spendthrift' is shortly due at a West End theater, and we are hoping to have an Anglicized version of the Winter Garden show at the Hippodrome, and arrangements are being made to produce 'The Girl and the Kaiser,' which Lulu Glaser starred in several seasons ago, in the near future in London.

"The American invasion is nowhere more noticeable than in the music-halls, where ragtime rages triumphantly, and we have American headliners galore.

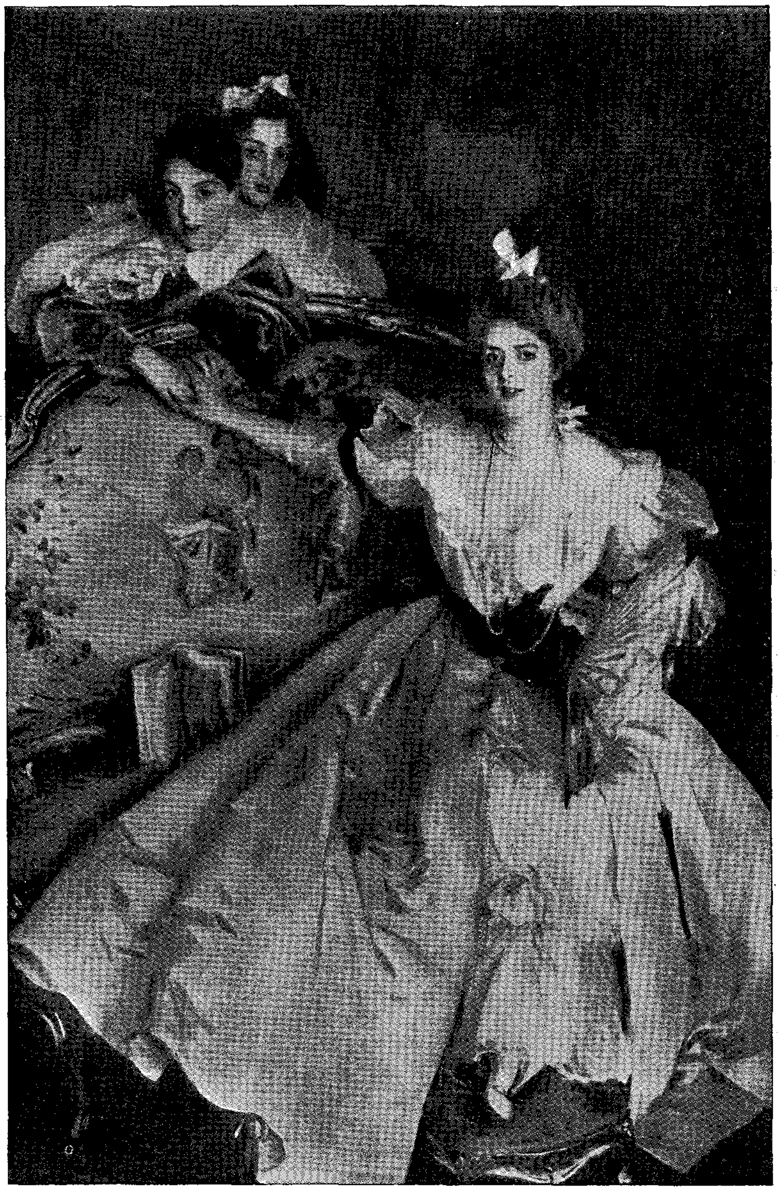
"Of course, there are many more American plays scheduled for production here this season, not the least important among them being 'Bought and Paid For,' and 'Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford.' Before the end of the season it looks as if Yankee drama will be in complete possession of the English stage, while ragtime will reign supreme in the halls.

"London playgoers are not going to shed any tears over the situation. It is a case of the survival of the fittest. Our [English] dramatists have chosen to ally themselves with the small class who think the stage should be turned into a pulpit and audiences should be scolded or shocked into a moral awakening rather than be entertained, and they must pay the piper for their folly. Every good American play that comes along will surely find a warm welcome here. The public insists on being entertained, sad to say, and refuses to reform."

The London *Referee*, commenting on this state of affairs, says: "American plays are being given just now at so many of our theaters that our dramatists will begin to wish that Christopher Columbus had never discovered America." By the same token, retorts *The Dramatic Mirror* (New York), "the Lambs' Club and the Players wish the British actors would stop discovering America."

COST AND VALUE OF "SARGENTS"

JUST WHAT SUMS the portraits of Sargent would fetch should some stroke of destiny bring them into the market, is a matter of pure speculation without much basis. They are rarely or never found in the auction-room, and the prices the painter himself asks for them or receives from his sitters, if known, would not help much, "since the prices brought by portraits in the market have little relation to the prices originally paid for them." So Mr. W. H. Downes, art critic of the Boston *Transcript*, observes in an article that tries to balance the purely speculative values of "Sargents" against the known ones of some older masters. Sir Joshua Reynolds is a high seller now, but the highest price he ever charged is said to have been £50 or $250. Sargent is reputed to get $5,000 for a full-length; $3,750 for a half-length, and $2,500 for a head, and even at this rate popular caricaturists are afforded the spectacle of a line of duchesses and other high ladies extending down the street from Mr. Sargent's gate, waiting to be "done." Indeed, the word has gone forth that he has reached the limit of endurance and has decided to "do" no more. Even with all this array of possible future auction pieces Mr. Downes says that "it would be surprizing if they should not bring very sensational prices." He writes:



MRS. CARL MEYER AND HER CHILDREN.

Should a Sargent like this one ever come into the market a conservative estimate places its selling price not lower than $50,000, and even as high as $100,000.

"The very fact that Sargent's works have been kept so completely out of the market during his lifetime affords an additional reason for arguing that they must go to exceptionally high figures when they are offered for sale. Nothing contributes more to enhance values in any commodity than scarcity. Whether it has been due to chance or design, the total lack of opportunity to bid on a Sargent in the auction-rooms is certainly calculated to make his works seem doubly desirable in a world where people always want what they find it hard to get.

"In casting about for some plausible ground upon which to base a guess as to future prices for Sargents, it has seemed to the writer that it might be fair and reasonable to compare him with the great early British portrait painters, such as Sir Joshua Reynolds, Thomas Gainsborough, John Hoppner, and Sir Henry Raeburn. He can not be placed on the same plane with the great old masters of continental Europe, Titian, Holbein, Rembrandt, Velasquez, but, on the other hand, it does not seem wholly extravagant to forecast a future renown for him equal to that of the early British painters. Basing a guess on this hypothesis, it would not be altogether beyond the limits of credibility to fancy that, in the twenty-first century, a first-rate example of Sargent's work might command approximately the price nowadays readily paid for an important Reynolds, Gainsborough, Hoppner, Raeburn, Hogarth, or Romney.

"Thus, when it is recalled that Sir Henry Raeburn's superb full-length portrait of Mrs. Robertson Williamson was sold for $117,075 last year in London, and that his portrait of Mrs. Hay was sold for $111,300 this year in London, one wonders whether Sargent's 'Miss Beatrice Goelet' may not some day go to six figures, if chance should bring it to the public salesroom. Why not?"

Should the group portraits ever appear in this exciting arena, they would "undoubtedly" make "sensational flights into the dizzy regions of six figures"—so Mr. Downes avers, adding:

"Some critics have placed these groups comparatively lower in point of quality than his single figures; but it is probable that this judgment would be reversed by the popular verdict. 'The Boit Children,' an early work, of superb quality, and the 'Mrs. Carl Meyer and her Children' have been referred to already as masterpieces. There remain to be considered the charming 'Carnation, Lily, Lily, Rose,' of the Tate Gallery, which will probably never come into the market; the two groups of the Wertheimer family, one of the daughters and the other of the younger children, both very fine; 'The Misses Hunter'; 'The Ladies Alexandra, Mary and Theo Acheson'; and 'Lady Elcho, Mrs. Tennant, and Mrs. Adeane,' three intensely English sisters in a vastly effective composition."

Such groups as these, we are assured, ought to make bidders sit up and take notice, if they ever chance to bid on them:

"It would be a conservative forecast to say that none of them would go begging at less than $50,000; while it need surprize no one who watches the almost insensate values put upon the early English school pictures of approximately equal merit to see, in the cases of the most desirable works, more startling prices still, even touching the $100,000 mark. It must be borne in mind that the picture dealers, who partly follow and partly lead the currents of popular taste in these matters, have never had a chance to help along a boom in Sargents; and their zeal in the event of an opportunity to do it may well be imagined. Records in prices for pictures are being smashed right and left in each successive season, and it is necessary to provide some new artist for the buyers to get excited about, once in so often."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

CONSTANTINOPLE FOR CHRISTENDOM

ST. SOPHIA.

The Turks have threatened to blow up this stately church, built by the Eastern Christians before the Turkish invasion, rather than have it again come into Christian possession.

THE MILLS OF GOD have ground slowly "during five centuries of European shame," says Dr. Percy Dearmer, but with the onward march of the Balkan Army toward Constantinople, they are seen, at last, to grind "exceeding small." Dr. Dearmer is perturbed, however, lest the mills may stop before the grinding is done, and he calls upon all Europe to raise the cry of "Constantinople for Christendom." The watchword is justified, he contends, by the fact "in all the lands freed during the past century—Greece, Servia, Rumania, Bulgaria—there exist prosperity, education, capacity, religious tolerance, honest administration, and freedom of the most modern description, and that these virtues have always vanished at the Turkish frontier, to be replaced by misery varied by massacre. Europe, he adds (in the London *Daily Mail*) can not quite accustom itself to the thought of Constantinople being freed and cleansed. His letter to this journal is an effort to make it do so:

> "We have become so used to our shame—so used to the degradation of the ancient city which the first Christian Emperor rebuilt to be the capital of the Roman Empire—that we can hardly awake to the possibility of this new glory. People hope the Bulgarians will not march too near; they hope that Europe will not be submitted to the strain of such a further awakening, and that Constantinople will be allowed to slumber on in its filth. They can not conceive that the city which held up the torch of European civilization in the dark ages should be anything to-day but an Asiatic city. It seems a thing incredible to them that this matchless place should be raised from the dead. They are bewildered at the very thought that the finest site in the world should become once again the finest city. So used have we become to our shame and loss, which began four centuries and a half ago, when the last Emperor, Constantine Palæologus, went from his last communion in St. Sophia to meet a hero's death in the breach which the Ottomans had made in the city wall. That was not very long ago; the modern period had already begun when Europe left Constantinople to its doom; the portrait of the victorious Mohammed II. was painted by Gentile Bellini.
>
> "To-day the time is ripe for turning the most shameful page in the history of civilization. The wisdom and valor of the Balkan Allies have done what the cynical sapience of the old diplomacy failed to do. Why should they stop short at the crown of their endeavor? Why should the best spot of land in Europe remain Asiatic? If there be still those among us who do not care to say 'Constantinople for Christendom,' at least they should be ready to cry 'Europe for the Europeans!'
>
> "For think what it is, this wonderful port on the Bosporus. It is the 'New Rome,' where the civilization of old Rome flourished for long ages after the decline and fall of the Western Cæsars; it is the city whence Russia and the Slav peoples got their religion and their civilization, and to which the Eastern churches look as their common mother; it is the city where learning was treasured up till the fifteenth century, when it spread over the West and made the Renaissance; it is the city where art attained a unique magnificence, so that even yet Constantinople is full of ancient splendors, including that which William Morris called the most beautiful church in the world, St. Sophia, built by the great Justinian thirteen centuries ago.
>
> "To save Constantinople, to make it again a center of learning, of art, of Christian civilization, will be good for Europe. It will also be to the advantage of Asia. Instead of a backward civilization draining into Europe, there will be an advanced civilization pouring into Asia. It is not for me here to suggest the methods. There is more than one. It should not at least be beyond the wits of politicians to make the splendid city a Hanseatic town, a free and autonomous capital of Eastern Europe; its chief university, its chief port, a center of light and wisdom for East and for West, so that, mounted again on its ancient throne of 'holy wisdom,' it shall revive the Byzantine glory for Europe and for Asia alike."

ENDOWING MOTHERHOOD

AT THE NOVEMBER ELECTION, Colorado took the initial step in this country in one long-agitated reform. It passed a referendum vote on the subject of endowing motherhood, thus allying itself with Australia, whose Parliament has been considering the same project. In the latter case the bill provides an allowance of $25 to any mother of a new-born baby. *The Christian Work* (New York) is led by these facts to consider various other efforts made for encouraging the increase of population. Australia, it is pointed out, has become alarmed over her failing birth-rate, and is taking this means of promoting the growth of her population. Her anxiety may be realized when one reflects that in an area as extensive as the United States there are only four and a half millions of people. This journal reviews some efforts elsewhere directed to the same end:

> "The whole civilized world is awakening to the danger of the decline of the birth-rate, which is common to all countries, and efforts are being made to relieve the obstacles which modern industrial conditions have placed on the rearing of children.

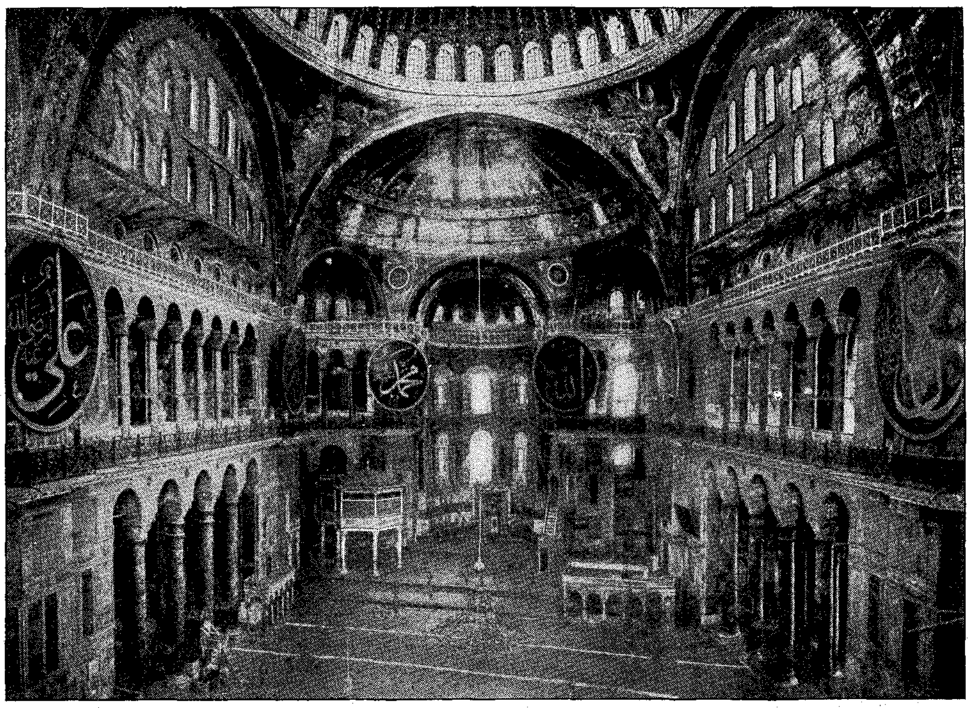
As Mr. Forman showed recently in *The Independent*, the factory legislation of England had the unexpected effect of reducing the number of the children it was designed to protect. When children cease to be profitable, the tendency is to cease their production. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lloyd-George, in the insurance bill now pending in Parliament, provides a maternity allowance of $7.50 for the wife of an insured workingman. That the situation is serious is evident from the vital statistics of England and Wales for the quarter ending September 30 last, when the birth-rate was 10 per cent. less than the average of the last decade, and the births exceeded the deaths by only 81,645.

"The French, being a most economical people, have gone farthest in curtailing expenses by dispensing with the luxury of children. As a result, the population of France showed an excess of 34,869 deaths as compared with births during the year 1911. There is no decrease in the marriage rate. M. Messimy, former Minister of War, advises the Government to pay a premium for every child born of the same mother beginning with the fourth, since it requires more than three children per married couple to keep up the population. The premium he puts at $100, half to be paid to the mother at the birth of the child and half put into a fund to provide her a pension for life. To raise the money he proposes a special tax on bachelors or on the heads of families without children or with only one. This is certainly a fair thing. Another attempt to solve the same problem without state aid is the erection in a suburb of Paris of workingmen's flats where the birth of a child relieves the family of the payment of rent for the following week. This is different from some New York tenements, where the birth of a child is penalized by eviction. . . . The advent of a new soul into the world should not be the occasion of despair, as it is now to so many poor mothers, to whom the burden of self-support looms monsterlike at a time when she requires all her vitality. Any country considering itself civilized and Christian can not do less than relieve this handicap to parenthood by a profitable expenditure of its funds in this way."

RELIGIOUS UTTERANCES OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

PRESIDENT-ELECT WILSON seems so at home on religious matters that his case is likened to Carlyle and the Shorter Catechism. Carlyle used to say that the "best thing that ever happened to him was that he was obliged to learn the Shorter Catechism when he was a small boy and did *not understand it, so thoroughly that when he grew up it kept* coming out like an infection." This or a similar thing pertaining to religious instruction must have happened in the youth of Dr. Wilson, thinks the Rev. George W. Ridout, and he gathers up in *Zion's Herald* (Boston) from some of Dr. Wilson's occasional speeches sentences that show the basic religious nature of the man:

"He holds the Church with reverential regard: 'We ought to bless our churches. We ought to think of them as the instrumentalities by which miracles are wrought—those miracles of regeneration.' *Hear this, all ye who would turn the meeting-house into a place of entertainment*: 'When we say that the way to get young people to the church is to make the church interesting, I am afraid that we too often mean that the way to *do it is to make it entertaining.* Did you ever know the theater to be a successful means of governing conduct? Did you ever know the most excellent concert or series of concerts to be the means of revolutionizing a life? *Did you ever know any amount* of entertainment to go farther than hold for the hour that it lasted? If you mean to draw young people by entertainment you have only one excuse for it, and that is to follow up the entertainment with something that is not entertaining, but which grips the heart like the touch of a hand. I dare say there is some excuse for alluring persons to a place where good will be done them, but I think it would be a great deal better to simply let them understand that that is a place where life is dispensed, and if they want life they must come to that place.'



INTERIOR OF THE MOSQUE.

The Red Crescent Society now uses this church as a hospital for the sick and wounded in the present strife.

"In an address before the General Theological Seminary he said: 'It ought to be a matter of course that the minister has devoted himself to unworldly objects, and that he can be counted upon to speak his mind without fear of man, or any other fear except to transgress the law of God. . . . The minister ought to be an instrument of judgment with motives not secular but religious, who tries to draw society together by a new motive, which is not the motive of the economist or of the politician, but the motive of the profoundly religious man. . . . The whole morality of the world depends upon those who exert upon men that influence which will turn their eyes from themselves; upon those who devote themselves to the things in which there is no calculation whatever of the effect to be wrought upon themselves or their own fortunes.' 'It is the minister's duty to judge other men with love, but without compromise of moral standards, so . . . as to let no man escape from full reckoning of his conduct. That is a task too great for the courage of most ministers.' 'The Church is the mentor of righteousness, and the minister must be the exemplar of righteousness.' "

Once at a mass meeting of the Sunday-schools of Trenton, Dr. Wilson, it will be recalled, protested against the kind of Sunday-school songs typified by one hymn known as "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere." He called them "silly and meaningless," with "neither poetry nor sense in them." As to the particular song mentioned, he declared he "didn't want to float through vague seas" like that suggested. "I know what the writer is trying to describe," he added. "I suppose he is trying to describe heaven, to which we hope to go. . . . I want to enter my protest, if it be polite in the circumstances, against that sort of thing." Besides these words uttered at the mass meeting were others now quoted by the *Zion's Herald* writer:

"He alone can rule his own spirit who puts himself under the command of the Spirit of God revealed in His Son, Jesus Christ our Savior." "No great nation can ever survive its own temptations and its own follies that does not indoctrinate its children in the Word of God, so that as schoolmaster and as Governor I know that my feet must rest with the feet of my fellow men upon this foundation, and upon this foundation only, for the righteousness of nations like the righteousness of men must take its source from these foundations of inspiration." "I am sorry for the men who do not read the Bible every day. . . . It is one of the most singular books in the world, for every time you open it some old text that you have read a score of times suddenly beams with a new meaning." "There are problems which will need purity of spirit and an integrity of purpose such as have never been called for before in the history of this country. I should be afraid to go forward if I did not believe that there lay at the foundation of all our schooling and of all our thought the incomparable and unimpeachable Word of God." "The providence of God is the foundation of affairs, and only those can guide and only those can follow who take this providence of God from the sources where it is authentically interpreted."

REV. WILLIAM S. CLAIBORNE.

"A parson, bishop, schoolmaster, hospital superintendent, attorney, arbiter, and all-around uplifter."

WARNING TOLEDO BOYS

THE QUESTION is often asked by individuals and societies: What can we do to save the young people of our cities? Mr. John Gunckel, president of the National Newsboys' Association, and the organizer of the remarkable work being done by and for Toledo newsboys, replies, as quoted in *The Congregationalist* (Boston): "The officers of the Toledo Newsboys' Association suggest what can be done: Warn the boy and girl of the evils before them." This statement *The Congregationalist* goes on to explain by giving a brief outline of a recent report made to the trustees by one of the Toledo association's groups of volunteer probation officers. These officers, it appears, work without pay, but are officially recognized by the Judge of the City Juvenile Court. One of them is also an efficient truant officer, appointed by the Board of Education. It is their business "to keep boys out of court by a system of friendly warning." *The Congregationalist* explains:

"The court acts only when the law is violated, but these volunteers act, by their warning, *before* the law is violated. They believe that 'prevention is better than cure.' The laws of Ohio governing boys under seventeen are equally severe against the boy himself for his misdemeanor and any person who contributes toward his delinquency. The conditions revealed in the report are doubtless duplicated in the majority of cities and even in smaller towns.

"The report covers a period of sixty days and includes both girls and boys, whether members of the Newsboys' Association or not. As a preliminary step to the investigation, the following warning notice was sent out to interested parties:

WARNING NOTICE

To Whom It May Concern:

It is unlawful for any child under 17 years of age to patronize or visit a Saloon where intoxicating liquors are sold.

It is unlawful for any child under 17 years of age to patronize or visit a public Pool- or Billiard-room.

Any person violating the above Ohio laws will be prosecuted accordingly.

O'Brien O'Donnell,
Judge of the Juvenile Court.

This notice was given to 108 saloons, of whom 101 promised to assist, and several made large-size cards of the warning. Some of the results are thus noted by *The Congregationalist:*

"A total of 1,230 boys and 13 girls were found in the saloons; 21 of the boys were taken home, too drunk to know their own names. Of boys averaging 15 years of age, 1,108 were found in public billiard- and pool-rooms. The committee found 3,176 boys on the streets after nine o'clock during the sixty days, the majority being under 15 years of age. They sent home 861 and took home 69. They found 120 girls 'listlessly wandering about the streets.' It was discovered that the freight-trains on steam-roads brought into Toledo an average of 50 boys or young men every day! The majority came from the East. One-third ended in the police-station, and many were sent out of the city by the police court. Over 1,500 boys were sent to school who were guilty of habitual truancy, the fault in half of the cases lying with the parents. In disreputable dance-halls 124 boys and girls were found; 94 boys were sent home 'in language they understood'!"

"AN APOSTLE TO THE MOUNTAINEERS"

THIS NAME is given by a writer in *The Churchman* (New York) to the Rev. William Stirling Claiborne, for ten years rector of a church at Sewanee, in the Tennessee mountains, and now doing field-work for the University of the South. When but a boy, we are told, he made up his mind to do something to aid the mountaineers. So, after his college and theological training, with the physical energy of a trained athlete, "eleven years ago he went into the mountains of East Tennessee and rolled up his sleeves. They are still up." His people, according to *The Churchman*, know Mr. Claiborne either as "Old Clabe" or "Bishop"—

"Under the former sobriquet he was the fighting spirit in every football play of his time at Sewanee; under the latter, altho never elected to that lofty and holy office, he does for the mountaineer what a real bishop might do, and, besides, what a real bishop might never be able to do—to-wit, command his army in homespun. His name is a household word in every cove. He is parson, bishop, schoolmaster, hospital superintendent, attorney, arbiter, and all-around uplifter. If a cove-dweller is sick, 'Send for Mr. Claiborne,' is the word. If there is 'trouble,' the consensus of opinion is 'See Old Clabe.' If a mountain widow has gone down into the valley of the shadow, leaving a little orphan, coves and mountains with one accord look to the 'Bishop', from whence cometh their help. He has stood between suspected lads and their summary punishment at the hands of armed horsemen. Nothing escapes him that goes on in the mountains. No by-way is unknown to him, and not a mud-daubed cabin but is on his visiting-list. From the brink of wind-swept precipices he surveys one of the strangest of parishes.

"Mr. Claiborne has built two free mountain schools for both sexes. The two plants represent an investment of perhaps $75,000. Most of the money came from 'up North,' in the wake of the 'Bishop's' appearances in certain well-known pulpits and certain splendid drawing-rooms. Last year 125 typical mountain boys and girls were not only taught their letters, but were given the beginning of sound moral and industrial education. There are 100,000 white people in this region, mostly in the mountains and valleys. The only hospital within eighty miles burned down. The 'Bishop' was attending a niece's wedding in Chicago. The news was telegraphed to him. He rushed back, and then 'up North' again. On August 6 last Bishop Gailor blest the new hospital, located at the University of the South, half way between Chattanooga and Nashville, larger than the old one, and endowed."

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN—FIFTY OF THE BEST

IN the following selected list of juvenile books, omissions do not necessarily mean that the omitted books are unworthy of attention; but rather that space is here limited. Many juvenile books each year are not bad enough to call for condemnation; nor are they so excellent as to require special mention. The aim here has simply been to find among the many a few—fifty in one list, somewhat less than fifty in other lists—that can be recommended as well worthy of the Christmas giver's attention. It may be added that children still clamor for the "series" class of book, and publishers still cater to this demand. The consequence is that bookstore shelves are this year again crowded with members of the varied "sets" that have been running for several seasons.

Aesop's Fables. Translated by V. S. Vernon Jones. Introduction by G. K. Chesterton. Illustrated by Arthur Rackham. Pp. 224. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

To judge by the cover, no one would imagine how great is the treat offered by this "Æsop." First and foremost there is a Chesterton preface, far over the heads of children, tho none the less brilliant. Chesterton analyzes unerringly the distinguishing characteristics of the fable. Then there are Rackham's pen-drawings and color-plates, full of imagination and simple in design and purpose. Finally, there is the new rendering of Æsop—who is a mine of moral teaching and certainly a rich source for the story-teller. "Æsop," writes Chesterton, "embodies an epigram not uncommon in human history: his fame is all the more deserved because he never deserved it." To read a work of fables through at a sitting is monotonous; in smaller doses it is a joy only equaled by what Uncle Remus gives.

Alcott, Louisa May. Little Women. Illustrated from Photographs of Scenes in the Play. Pp. 617. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50 net.

In many respects the photographs in this edition are disillusioning; many would much rather have the line-drawings that graced the earlier volumes. But nothing can harm the permanent flavor of Miss Alcott's story, and credit must be given to Miss De Forest, who made the play from the book, for retaining much of that flavor. For many years efforts have been exerted to put this story on the stage, but the family would not give their consent until recently. When the play was first given, in Buffalo last season, the public schools allowed a half-holiday for pupils to go to the matinee. This general interest is only indicative of the fact that "Little Women" freshens with each new generation. No other juvenile writer can quite take Miss Alcott's place.

Allen, Lewis. Indian Fairy Tales. Pp. 206. Boston: John W. Luce & Co. $1 net.

There is an ethnological value in these tales as retold by Mr. Allen after research and hearsay; he has mixt with those who have dwelt with Indians, and has scoured the woods of Maine, where he met many half-breeds. The result is that he has gathered together many nature legends of much poetic beauty. These he has narrated with a certain fluency of style. Had he possest more delicacy of touch, these myths would have been more delicate in themselves. As it is, "Pond Lilies" is an excellent example of the gracefulness of Indian lore. Mr. Allen's small book, well printed, tho lacking in child appeal outwardly, should serve as a rich source for the story-teller. One sees where it might have been fuller in color had Mr. Allen exerted more art. Perhaps he felt it were fairer to remain as close as possible to the original telling. The inherent beauty of some of the legends is successfully retained. The paper wrapper is imitation birch-bark.

Bailey, Carolyn Sherwin. Girls' Make-at-Home Things. [Pp. 211.] **Boys' Make-at-Home Things.** [Pp. 189.] New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.25 net each. Co-author, **Marian Elizabeth Bailey.**

There is a similarity in these two books, but it in no way detracts from the efficiency of each. In the hands of a mother or teacher, they will afford occupation for many children of six and seven, and enable them to utilize their time to good advantage. How foolish we grown-ups feel when we are told what marvels may be made from old boxes! What a dignity worsted and cork and string assume when they are converted by simple direction into articles of usefulness and pleasure! A jack-knife may whittle a houseful of mission furniture or scoop out a boat from logs. That is, of course, provided you follow directions. In the boys' book there are detailed plans as illustration. The text in each book is such that children may read for themselves with little intervention from grown-ups.

Baldwin, James. The Sampo: Hero Adventures from the Finnish Kalevala. Illustrated by N. C. Wyeth. Pp. 368. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

Mr. Baldwin has the gift of retelling old stories with the vigor of their sources. In "The Sampo" he transforms adventures from the Finnish *Kalevala* into a narrative full of folk-lore picturesqueness and spirit. A minstrel is the connecting link, while Ilmarinen, the Smithy, moves from story to story. In the far north these tales were told by the narrator to the folk of hovel and hall. Vast treasures of song, melody, and incantation have been utilized by Mr. Baldwin; in his notes he explains that the Finnish poet, Topelius, was the first to attempt preserving any of these primeval legends. As we know it, the *Kalevala* is a somewhat monotonous poem. But "The Sampo," drawn from it, is another Aladdin story, another philosopher's stone, and it means the mill of fortune that grinds forth wealth, giving wealth to the possessor. The present volume is embellished with striking color-plates by Wyeth, who helped to enrich the "Treasure Island" edition of last season.

Barbour, Ralph Henry. Crofton Chums. Pp. 338. New York: The Century Co. $1.25 net. **Change Signals.** Pp. 331. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Barbour is one of the authors whom boys do not seem able to do without; he has written over forty stories. "Crofton Chums" is full of boating, football, and other outdoor occupations. So is "Change Signals." In "Crofton Chums" are pictures, than which we have seen none more spirited, from the pen of C. M. Relyea; in "Change Signals" the pictures and the subtitle, "A Story of the New Football," are sufficient indication of the plot. Boys must read books filled with their own interests, and Mr. Barbour caters entirely to that demand. His books differ slightly, but there seems to be no abatement to the freshness of his approach or his treatment.

Bartlett, Frederick Orin. The Lady of the Lane. Pp. 336. New York: The Century Co., $1.25 net.

It is strange that a man should interest himself in writing a book showing how a spoiled heroine, bred to riches, is taught to make a home for herself in the cottage once lived in by her mother. There is much feminine detail in "The Lady of the Lane" that is only common to women writers. Elizabeth is sent from the luxury of "The Towers" to the quaint old house in the lane, where she has to do her own work. Despite her rebellious nature, she eventually takes her medicine, facing some prudish friends, and finally becoming happy in her new life. From laziness she passes into method and activity, and in the end her father comes to stay with her. Tho the book aims to show what self-conquest will do, there is fortunately a strong out-of-doors element in it. All these details go in the making of Elizabeth, whose father sees in his girl the picture of his dead wife. This is a quiet story; the plot is wholly domestic in character.

Baum, L. Frank. Sky Island. Illustrated by John R. Neill. Pp. 288. Chicago: Reilly & Britton Co. $1.25.

We have had great admiration for Mr. Baum's ingenuousness and ingeniousness, ever since the first days of "Oz." In his new series which deals with Cap'n Bill and Trot, who last year traveled in the deep among fairies, he introduces Button-Bright and his Magic Umbrella from the "Oz" books. Likewise, in a talk to his readers, he gives his address, so that they may correspond with him. As the title indicates, most of the plot of this new volume has an aerial atmosphere, due largely to the antics of the aforementioned umbrella. A colored picture shows the startling craft. The crew's first adventure is with a Boolooroo of the Blues; they are mixt up with rainbow colors. At the end of the thirtieth chapter, the crew of that wonderful umbrella-chute are glad to "hit" earth. Mr. Baum's illustrator keeps pace with him.

Beard, Adelia Belle. The Beard Birds. Pp. 56. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1 net.

Here we have a very ingenious idea on the part of publishers and the inventor of the life-size "cut-outs." As the directions indicate, "each bird is printed on a card the prevailing color of the bird. The other colors are to be filled in with crayon according to directions printed on the card. The bird is then to be cut out and stood up." Not only is each bird described in simple text, but its season and its song are indicated. The book is sent forth indorsed by Hornaday of the Bronx Zoo and by Pearson of the Audubon Society, and has already been adopted by the Department of Education, New York. There is no doubt that by the clever methods suggested, a child will gain distinct familiarity with birds. The only danger to be guarded against is that the small child might associate scissors with every book!

Brown, Abbie Farwell. Their City Christmas. Pp. 87. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. 75 cents net.

Even tho only a thin idea underlies this booklet which represents Miss Brown's Yule-tide contribution, there is, none the less, a deal of good will and enthusiasm crowded into its pages. Twins of Maine visit their city friends, and for over a week live a life different from that in their fisherman-father's home. Fun and cheerful perseverance are the key-notes of their character. Their healthful attitude serves to spur a jolly group of girls and boys into doing many things. They both earn enough, through individual cleverness, to more than pay for their outing. There is just the slightest tendency, in "Their City Christmas" to be didactic, but Miss Brown's characters are all alive with red cheeks and loving sentiment. The narrative is spontaneous, tho the incidents are slightly disjointed.

Bryant (Borst), Sarah Cone. Best Stories to Tell to Children. Illustrated by Patten Wilson. Pp. 181. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Already, Mrs. Borst is familiar to those interested in children's literature through her estimable "How to Tell Stories to Children" and "Stories to Tell to Children." She has had extensive practical experience along the lines of her chosen subjects, and these stories, as told in the present volume, have been evolved after long testing and varied alterations. They are recommended for reading aloud or to oneself, and may as well be used in the story hour. She has chosen all types of tales, adapted from many sources. The variety includes Greek legends and Southern nonsense stories. As a test of the quality, examine "The Story of the Three Bears" and "The Pied Piper of Hamelin Town." The colorplates are too pretentious. Less sumptuous in *format*, but of the same character is "The Story Teller's Book" (pp. 228. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. 75 cents net), by Alice O'Grady and Frances Throop, both teachers in recognized educational institutions. The narratives selected are simple, some cumulative. An introduction outlines the duty of the story-teller. The sources are varied, and close to child life in interest.

Cheney, William E. Home Entertaining: Amusements for Every One. Pp. 165. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. 75 cents net.

What a very consequential look the trick-player always wears, a superior expression as tho he were mentally one grade higher than yourself! The present book will allow you to assume the same air; for it gives directions enough to keep a whole parlor full of people entertained in all sorts of seasons and of all varieties of ages. This is a guide to home entertaining: what to do and how to do it. Do you know how to tell the time of day with a quarter? or can you pass your body through a postal card? It all seems so easy after you know how, and it has equal fascination for old and young. With what ease a "strong" man can tear a pack of cards straight through the center; but the "weak" man can do the same if he knows how. "Remember," says the author, "that a great deal depends upon the personality of the entertainer." Keep up a flow of conversation, divert the attention of the observer as much as you can. There you are! That's what made a Hermann!

Clarke, C. J. L. The Boys' Book of Modern Marvels. Pp. 227. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.75 net.

This book is to be commended because of its timely scope, and because one big city has much the same problems as another. Electricity does as much for New York as for London; the printing press serves the same purpose in both places; the principle of concrete, of gasoline engines, of automobile and aeroplane, is the same on both sides of the Atlantic. But we do believe that importations, such as Mr. Clarke's volume, disregard the conditions which are peculiar to America alone. The American boy, about to turn citizen, should know of just those details discust by Mr. Clarke; now and again the author mentions our skyscrapers, but he is intently writing for English readers, the majority of whom have seen the things he describes. However, Mr. Clarke admirably emphasizes what he set out to prove, that "the mechanical triumphs of the modern world are perhaps among its greatest achievements." The volume is copiously illustrated.

Collins, Francis A. The Wireless Man: His Work and Adventures on Land and Sea. Pp. 251. New York: The Century Co. $1.20 net.

A most understandable little book is this, explaining in succinct and unscientific language, the workings of wireless, and telling how ships keep in touch with stations the world over. But such rapid strides are we making in the uses of wireless, that since this book was written we have exceeded expectations in the distances vibrations carry. Mr. Collins has done well to write a story which thrills, even tho the expert wireless boy—and there are many such the continent over—will consider it elementary. Wireless rescues, wireless surgery, wireless chess-playing, wireless detectives, are all adequately discust. Phillips and Bride of *Titanic* fame receive warm tribute.

Corbin, Thomas. The Romance of Submarine Engineering. Pp. 316. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $1.50 net.

The author tells us at the very outset that he is not dealing with the beneficent character of water, but with water as an enemy to man, showing, in the latter instance, exactly how man has conquered water, in tunnelling river beds, diving to the ocean's bottom for buried treasure, building ships that dive, preparing torpedo boats that dart hither and thither like dreaded war-fish. Altogether, the accounts are very fascinating. This "Romance" series has texts and illustrations that are commendable and thorough. The emphasis unfortunately is on things British, the books being importations. In "Submarine Engineering" there is a vast amount of valuable information given. Distinctive are the chapters on docks, submarine cables, salvage, and sponge diving.

Curtiss, Glen H., and Augustus Post. The Curtiss Aviation Book. Pp. 307. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.35 net.

This book is deserving of wide circulation among people interested in aviation. Not only is it breezily written, but in its actual descriptions it is vital and suggestive. It is true that boys have contributed enormously to the science of flying. When a boy reads what has emanated from Curtiss's two tomato cans, he will see what things may come from homely objects. Mr. Curtiss's accounts of the Hudson-Fulton flights are examples of his modesty. The book is level-headed. That characteristic is necessary for the aviator. The mechanical boy will revel in the detailed descriptions of the Curtiss biplane, with all its intricate machinery. Not the least interesting aspects of the subject are the sections dealing with Army and Navy aviation.

Davis, Charles G. [Consulting Editor.] Harper's Boating Book for Boys. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75.

What boy does not revel in books dealing with outdoor sports! There is added delight wherever his technical skill is appealed to. This guide to motor-boating, sailing, canoeing, and rowing is an excellent introduction to expert sea-faring. In fact, after one has gone through its pages, seeing how simple it is on paper to build a boat, to erect sails, even to instal engines, one feels that there is nothing he can not do at sea, from falling overboard and swimming, from tying knots and oiling, to answering every signal in existence. In addition to all this, there are practical suggestions offered for the formation of a boat club. Then there are chapters on the Harvard-Yale races from 1852 to 1912, as well as a consideration of intercollegiate rowing at Poughkeepsie. Illustrations and diagrams are copious.

De Monvel, Boutet. Old Songs and Rounds for Little Children. Arranged by Chas. M. Widor. Pp. 66. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.25 net.

This is a delectable book of song in French, with a galop and polka on the final pages. For the benefit of English readers, the words have been translated in a section grafted upon the original edition; the difference in printing is noticeable. But this does not detract from the spirit of the lyrics which have an element of playfulness in them; nor does it mar Boutet de Monvel's color pictures which decorate the music with simple and delightful conceits. Their delicate lines and flat tones suggest hand painting. Such a book is a rare addition to the nursery.

Dier, J. C. [Editor.] The Book of Winter Sports. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

This book succeeds in its "attempt to catch the spirit of the winter season's joys." It is a compilation from varied sources. The contents are well grouped under special heads, such as motoring and ice-yachting, skating, ice-hockey, curling, snow-shoeing, and skiing. The illustrations are graphic accompaniments to the text, which is not only descriptive, but includes directions for the building of ice-yachts, and rules for ice-hockey and curling. The arrangement of the sports in the manner here adopted accentuates the national differences in the games. The book will afford boys ample pleasure, even if it happens that they live in a neighborhood where ice and snow remain only a few days.

Doring, Lieut. Tapprell, R. N. All About Ships. Pp. 371. New York: Cassell & Co. $1.50 net.

The more we know about ships the better—not only about those serviceable in peace but those indispensable in war. There have been several books published within recent years descriptive of the modern battle-ship, but the present volume—which is British in point-of-view and thorough in its presentation—discusses the evolution of every type and every noteworthy modification in equipment. Every phase of the subject is examined, from wireless and the compass to winds and currents. In a way, American boys will find pleasure and profit in it.

(*Continued on page* 1072)

Globe-Wernicke
Sectional Bookcases

WHAT gift could be a finer compliment to the intelligence of the recipient than a carefully selected Globe-Wernicke Bookcase? That it can be added to, a unit at a time, as the library grows will be keenly appreciated by one of literary taste. In many homes it is a pleasant Holiday custom to present a sufficient number of Globe-Wernicke Bookcase sections to accommodate new additions to the library.

Globe-Wernicke Bookcases are made in several different styles, the finishes being carefully selected and applied to produce those harmonizing colors in which the natural grain of the wood shows to the best advantage. Globe-Wernicke Bookcases are sold by 1500 authorized agencies. Where not represented, goods will be shipped on approval, freight prepaid.

"Booklovers' Shopping List"

This little book lists the works of great authors and gives their prices in sets. The list includes the low priced, popular sets as well as the de luxe editions. Every book buyer should have a copy. Sent free with the Globe-Wernicke catalog. Address Dept. V.

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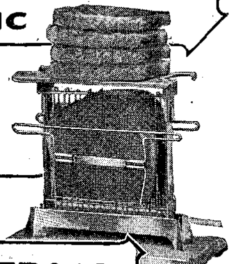
Branch Stores: New York, 380-382 Broadway; Philadelphia; 1012-1014 Chestnut St.; Boston, 91-93 Federal St.; Chicago, 231-235 So. Wabash Ave.; Washington, 1218-1220 F St., N. W.; Cincinnati, 128-134 Fourth Ave., E.



UNIVERSAL
Home Needs
ELECTRIC

UNIVERSAL
Toaster
Electric

THE UNIVERSAL Toaster, Electric, makes toast right at the table, and keeps it nice and hot while more is being made. No time or steps wasted as in the kitchen-made way. No half-warm, overdone toast.

Toast made with the UNIVERSAL is always uniform, always good, always light, always tempting, because the heat is evenly distributed over the entire toasting surface. This means no burnt corners—no underdone spots, but toast made just to your liking.

Economy of current is another distinct feature of the UNIVERSAL Toaster, Electric—one cent's worth of current being sufficient to make toast for the breakfast of a family of six. Price, $4.00.

UNIVERSAL
Tea Ball Teapots
Electric

Tea of any desired strength can be made by lowering the Tea Ball containing the leaves and raising it again when tea of the proper strength is obtained. This is done by means of the button at the top.

Teapot Style, 6 cup, $8.00.
Samovar Style, 6 cup, $9.75.

Be sure to look for the name "UNIVERSAL." It means the highest degree of efficiency, durability and economy of current.

The UNIVERSAL heating element is guaranteed for five years.

Every housewife having electricity in her home should write for the free booklet, describing fully all the UNIVERSAL Home Needs, Electric: Percolators, Tea Ball Teapots and Samovars, Chafing Dishes, Toaster, Sad Irons and Stoves.

Landers, Frary & Clark
582 Commercial St., New Britain, Conn.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1070)

Duncan, Robert B. Brave Deeds of American Sailors. Pp. 311. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50 net.

There are twelve good and stirring stories of stout sailors in this book. As its name implies, the incidents selected for narration are representative ones in American history, beginning with the men of Machias, who captured a British frigate in Revolutionary times. As heroes, we find such men as Paul Jones, Decatur, Lawrence, Perry, Porter, Farragut, Cushing, Dewey, and Hobson. Changes in the types of fighting ships and in the methods of warfare are noted. Altogether the author has produced a spirited series of sketches, which will hold the attention of the average boy. The cover design and illustrations alone would fire the young adventurer.

Eaton, Walter Prichard. The Boy Scouts of Berkshire. Pp. 313. Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. $1 net.

Mr. Eaton's book is a dramatization of the Boy Scout manual; there is spontaneous fun in the outings described throughout the story, and a loveableness about "Peanut" that makes the narrative quite spirited. But we are afraid that in books of this sort there is going to be too much self-conscious observance of scout rules and too little gripping plot. Mr. Eaton confesses in his preface that his pencils are sharpened for another book of the same sort.

Edgar, M. G. Froissart's Chronicles. Retold from Lord Berner's Translations. Pp. 283. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1.50 net.

The present arrangement of Froissart has been feelingly made, Berner remaining almost unaltered. An index of proper names and maps add to the value of the book. The text is interspersed with decorative full-page pen drawings chivalric in character. It is part of one's culture to thrill over Froissart, and boys looking for romance of the highest type had best turn to such chronicles as these. The whole wording of the translation adds to the nearness of the time to Froissart himself, for it was done in the first half of the sixteenth century. Froissart, a fourteenth-century writer, gathered his data, not from books, but from living participants in the scenes. No boy who loves chivalry will turn from such a volume.

Gates, Eleanor. The Poor Little Rich Girl. Pp. 447. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.25 net.

A mixture of social satire and colorful imagination marks this story by the author of "The Biography of a Prairie Girl." All ages will find enjoyment in the events which befall Gwendolyn, who was neglected by parents and left to the mercy of a regiment of servants. The child has a vivid imagination; she hears people called "double-faced"; one servant calls the other a "snake-in-the-grass." She wonders over these things and more. How can money fly? What kind of social bee is that worn in her mamma's bonnet? Such queer objects become real characters in Gwendolyn's delirium during a long illness which occupies the best part of the book. At the end, the parents are fully aware of their sad neglect, and Gwendolyn's life is happily changed. There is much spontaneity in the telling of this story.

Gomme, Sir George Laurence [Editor.] The King's Story Book. Pp. 527. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25 net.

This is a reissue of a book long out of print. It is an attempt to give, from recognized sources, historical romances picturing the reigns of English monarchs. The table of contents indicates that Scott is the richest source; Shakespeare and Bulwer come next. What better portrait is there of Richard I. than Scott's in "Ivanhoe"? Is Henry V. pictured anywhere better than in Shakespeare's play? So, throughout the reigns to William IV., romantic literature affords graphic illustration. Says the editor in his preface, "The plan has been to lift each story from its place in the novel from which it is taken, and let it stand alone as a cameo of English historical fiction." Which is a good plan, inciting girls and boys to the very best reading.

Guerber, H. A. Stories of Shakespeare's English History Plays. Pp. 315. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25 net.

What H. A. Guerber's present handbook seeks to do is to furnish a synopsis of each of the Shakespearean histories, cataloguing motives and incidents in a clinical manner. There is no heroic atmosphere aimed for in the author's method. Thomas Carter's "Shakespeare's English Kings" sprinkles the prose renderings with generous quotations from the plays (Crowell, $1.50 net). Such treatment was really worth while, and the publishers have given the book a dignified make-up.

Hasbrouck, Louise S. The Boys' Parkman. Selections from the Historical Works of Francis Parkman. Pp. 187. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1 net.

An introduction informs the young reader that Parkman was fifty years in writing the histories constituting his "France and England in North America." The boy here has an historian who actually sought the friendship of Indians and who visited places of historic interest. The first selection is taken from "The Conspiracy of Pontiac" and deals with Indian tribes and traditions; the second from "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West"; the third and remaining chapters from the same sources. This is a splendid supplementary historical reading book in which the figures of La Salle, Montcalm, the Comte de Frontenac and others move. The compiler here gives an excellent incentive for further reading in Parkman.

Holland, Rupert S. Historic Poems and Ballads. Pp. 297. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. $1.50 net.

What would our literature be were we robbed of the ballads bequeathed to us all the way from the anonymous author of "Chevy-Chase" to Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade"? As a recitation book alone, "Historic Poems and Ballads" will find a welcome. As an example of how martial poetry will stir the blood, this anthology will be a fine addition to the children's bookshelves. Some sixty poems are included, each preceded by a prose setting for the historical event Strange that in a book not limited by nationality, such a stirring piece as the "Marseillaise" should be omitted.

Jerrold, Walter. The Big Book of Fables. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. Pp. 294. New York: H. M. Caldwell & Co. $2.50.

For the past three years we have had a rare treat in the big nursery books edited by Mr. Jerrold. They are marvels of rich-

(*Continued on page* 1074)

SINCE 1844

ALTHOUGH it is 68 years since we opened shop, we've never outgrown old-fashioned quality habits.

We adopt every labor-saving device that comes along. But for quality's sake most of the work in luggage-making demands skilled labor.

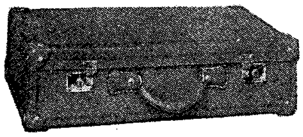
Over 50 per cent of our skilled workmen have been with us for from ten to fifty years.

All our materials must be the best of their kind before we will turn them over to these workmen.

The diamond-shaped "Likly" trade-mark is an affidavit of durability.

Every piece of "Likly" hand luggage shown here is guaranteed for *five years.*

The "Likly" Luggage on this page will help you to solve the Christmas problem



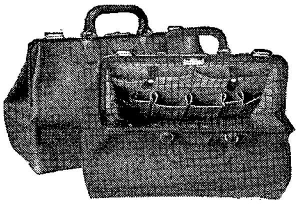
An Uncommon Suit Case

Here is a stout-hearted traveler.

It's all ready to live up to its fine, trim appearance. All stitches are the through-and-through kind. Every part is ready for the hardest kind of service. Guaranteed for five years.

Three selected leathers. Sewed leather hinges. Light weight basswood reinforcement inside the ends keeps the shapeliness until doomsday. Shirt flap inside.

Price: $10.00



The "Likly" Overnight Bag

A handy bag for a short skip out of town. Easily tossed under your berth.

Has a hand-sewed frame and plaid serge lining. Guaranteed for five years.

Comes in six different leathers. Eighteen inches long. Further details in our booklet.

Prices: $16.00 to $27.00

A Special Gladstone

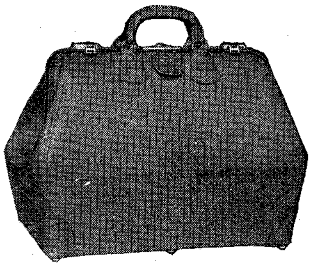
A two-room bag.

Notice the three filing pockets on the upper side of this bag. The man who wants to carry papers will appreciate this convenience.

This bag is extra strong and handsome. Heavy sewed corners. Hand-sewed frame. Leather lined throughout. Guaranteed for five years.

Five leathers. Two sizes. Our booklet tells the details.

Prices: $20.00 to $34.00



A Roomy Oxford

Holds a lot. Stands a lot.

Unusually full cut. Hand-sewed English frame. Bottom corners sewed on. Leather lined. Three pockets. Double handles. A convenient long-trip bag. Guaranteed for five years.

Six leathers. Three sizes.

Prices: $17.00 to $29.00

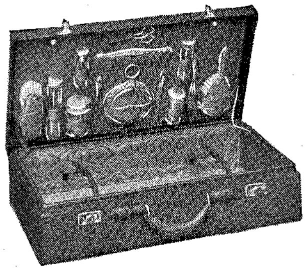
Here Is Bag Style

This is a "Likly" Kit Bag—a loungy aristocrat.

Of pliable leather. No stiffening except in the bottom. It collapses when empty. Filled, it assumes a square shape. Guaranteed for five years.

Three leathers and two sizes. More details in our booklet.

Prices: $26.00 to $31.00

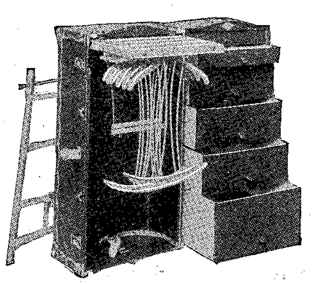


A Fitted Case for Women

The toilet articles shown in this bag are of sterling silver and are placed upon a removable easel.

This case is made of genuine dull seal leather of finest quality. Silk lining. Double locks. Makes a handsome and convenient gift. Guaranteed for five years. Expensive but luxurious Two sizes.

Prices: $110.00 to $112.50



A Trunk Thought:

We wish you could imagine you had never owned a trunk. Then you could look all kinds over with a fresh eye.

You'd compare the customary trunk with a wardrobe trunk.

"The first one," you'd think, "is just an elaborate box. I'll have to fold clothes up and jam them in. What a wrinkle collection I'll have at the trip's end."

"But the other one," your judgment would tell you, "is really sensible. I ***hang*** the clothes in. They go flat in travel. That bars wrinkles."

A "Likly" Wardrobe Trunk certainly keeps out wrinkles. It is really a traveling wardrobe.

A single strap securely holds all garments in place. This patented "Likly" feature enables you to get any garment you want right away.

The trunk shown above will hold from 15 to 18 women's suits and gowns or 10 to 12 men's suits. "Likly" Wardrobe Trunks come in a wide range of finishes, sizes and interior arrangements.

Prices: $22.50 to $100.00

Our booklet gives further details.

ESTABLISHED 1844
HENRY
TRADE LIKLY MARK
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(Look for this brass trade-mark on "Likly" Luggage.)

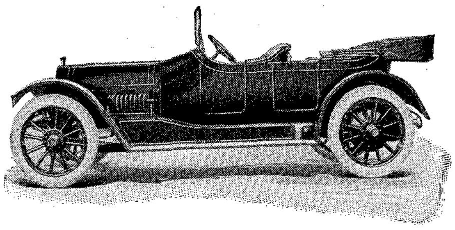
Our new booklet settles every luggage question. It shows luggage from $5.50 up. We'll be glad to send you a copy. We'd like to direct you to a shop where you can look over the luggage itself.

HENRY LIKLY
& COMPANY
Rochester New York

"LIKLY" LUGGAGE

Asks no favors of the baggage man

Mitchell



THE 1913 Mitchell is the finest, most complete and powerful motor car anyone has ever had a chance to buy at a moderate price. ($1,500 for the 5-passenger Four, $1,850 for the 5-passenger Six, $2,500 for the 7-passenger Six.)

This is a strong statement. Everyone will say so, everyone is wondering how it can be done.

But the statement is no bigger than the facts. It is being done, and you can read the details here. Then you can prove them at the nearest Mitchell dealer's.

1913 Mitchell is an American-built French car

In every line it shows American staunchness and reliability, with the right suggestion of elegance that is associated with the foreign motor cars; it is long, low and impressive looking, with unequalled comfort provided by the new style French Belaise springs.

Another thing. Nothing has been slighted to obtain the moderate selling price; materials and workmanship are the best we can obtain.

All Mitchell 1913 cars have left drive and center control; Bosch ignition; Firestone demountable rims; rain-vision windshield; Jones speedometer; silk mohair top and cover; Turkish upholstered cushions; Timken front axle bearings; gauges on the dash to show air pressure and oil pressure; gauge in the gasoline tank which shows the amount of gasoline it contains; and a portable electric lamp which also illuminates the instruments on the dash.

All with T-head motor, electric self-starter, electric lighting system, and 36-inch wheels

		Wheel Base	Stroke	Prices F.O. B. Racine
7-passenger Six	**60 H. P.**	**144-in.**	**4¼x7 in.**	**$2,500**
2 or 5-passenger Six	**50 H. P.**	**132-in.**	**3¾x6 in.**	**1,850**
2 or 5-passenger Four	**40 H. P.**	**120-in.**	**4¼x7 in.**	**1,500**

For Canadian prices and name of nearest Canadian dealer, write to us.

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

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Racine, Wisconsin
Branches: New York Philadelphia Atlanta Dallas Kansas City London Paris

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1072)

ness—the best jingles, the best fairy tales, and now the best fables—all illustrated in color and line by Mr. Robinson, who makes use of direct idea and simplicity of drawing. These volumes are mines of imaginative joy. With *clean* hands, who would not be willing to drink in visually the meaning of each sprightly picture, and then to speculate not merely on the story-fable but on the moral attached. For, as La Fontaine says—

> "We yawn at sermons, but we gladly turn
> To moral tales, and so amused we learn."

Here is a rich gathering of La Fontaine and Æsop. Unfortunately, the book is too costly for general circulation.

Jordan, Elizabeth. May Iverson Tackles Life. Pp. 246. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Miss Jordan's "May Iverson" stories are suitable for girls of fifteen; they are full of the incidents of convent life. In a foreword to the present volume, the author indicates how much of the school life she describes is true and how much is fiction. At times, if one reads one of the "May Iverson" books through, the heroine appears to be overprecocious, and her views upon life artificial. This may be due to self-consciousness which always limits an author who attempts to carry a character from one volume to another; hence we are glad Miss Jordan is giving us the last of "May Iverson." The ten stories grouped under the title, "May Iverson Tackles Life" deal with fads which school girls have. "Woman Suffrage at St. Catharine's," "The Reduction Cure," and "I Write a Play," are typical in style and humor. The sisters form a background in a most distinctive manner.

Lamb, Charles and Mary. Mrs. Leicester's School. Illustrated by Winifred Green. Pp. 128. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.60 net.

Tho Miss Green's illustrations are a direct imitation of Kate Greenaway, they are none the less charming, being redolent of old-fashioned atmosphere. We all delight in such a quaint book. Published originally in 1809, it adequately represents the literature of that period for the young. At least two-thirds of it was the product of Mary Lamb. At the time, it was very popular, winning much praise from Landor and Coleridge. It was originally published by Mrs. Godwin, and in the text there is a subtle advertisement of the Godwin bookshop. The present edition—an importation—is very dainty, clear in type and with a cover design compelling notice.

Lang, Andrew. The Book of Saints and Heroes. Pp. 351. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60 net. Others to be compared: **Saints and Heroes. George Hodges.** Pp. 268. Holt. $1.35 net. **Our Island Saints, Amy Steedman.** Pp. 178. Putnam. $2.50.

It is appropriate that the very last book for children edited by Andrew Lang, tho written by his wife, should be on such a topic as this. The saint quality in it, together with the fairy element, makes this volume a pleasure and profit to read, and the preface breathes forth Mr. Lang's most delightful manner. There are twenty-three saintly heroes, not the least compelling in interest being the patron saint of England. There is much Christian flavor in these narratives. Especially agreeable is the appearance of the book; the type, tho small, is clear.

(*Continued on page* 1076)

"THE RIVALS." From the Painting by C. E. Johnson.

For "His" Christmas Gift —The "Baby Grand" Billiard Table

What finer Christmas gift for man or boy than the famous Brunswick "Baby Grand" Home Billiard or Pocket-Billiard Table?

This timely hint to mothers, wives and sweethearts is offered in "his" behalf.

Just think of the enjoyment your men folks will have playing billiards on *a real billiard table* during the long winter evenings.

Yes, and *you* will catch the spirit and want to join in the fun.

One of these superb "Baby Grands" will afford a world of entertainment, recreation and *real benefit.*

Its attractions will keep the young folks at home nights—away from harmful outside influences,

As a tonic for tired nerves, a game of billiards is better than medicine.

BRUNSWICK
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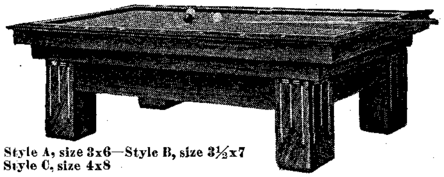
These belong to the "royal family" of billiard tables. They are genuine "BRUNSWICKS." Made by the oldest and largest billiard table concern in the world. Each is an admirable example of the fine cabinet-work for which this concern is famous.

Equal in playing qualities to our large sizes and used *exclusively* by the world's billiard experts.

THE FAMOUS BRUNSWICK "BABY GRAND"
Genuine Mahogany, Inlaid Design, Richly Furnished



Style A, size 3x6—Style B, size 3½x7
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Vermont Slate Bed. Celebrated Baby Monarch Cushions. Concealed drawer holds complete playing outfit. Scientifically constructed, with perfect playing qualities. The "Baby Grand" is furnished either as a Carom or Pocket-Billiard Table or as a combination Carom and Pocket-Billard Table as desired.

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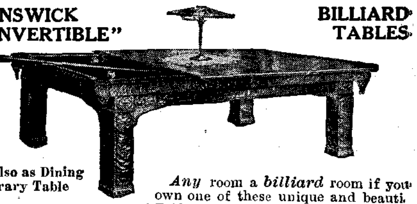

Used also as Dining or Library Table

Any room a ***billiard*** room if you own one of these unique and beautiful Brunswick "Convertible" Tables! The style shown above can be instantly changed from Billiard or Pocket-Billiard Tables into a handsome Dining and Library Table. Other styles include Billiard Table and Davenport. Equal in playing qualities to our "Baby Grand" styles.

COMPLETE PLAYING OUTFIT FREE

The price of each table includes complete Playing Equipment and all accessories—Cues. Balls, Bridge Rack, Markers, Rules; also valuable book, "How to Play."

OVER A YEAR TO PAY

The prices on all Brunswick Home Billiard Tables are so moderate and the terms so convenient that practically every home can now afford the luxury of a *real billiard table.*

The purchaser has the option of paying all cash or small monthly payments, spread over an entire year. Your investment in a "Brunswick" will pay big dividends in health and happiness for the family circle.

RICHLY ILLUSTRATED CATALOG FREE

Our beautiful book, "BILLIARDS—THE HOME MAGNET" accurately describes and illustrates *in full colors* the many styles of Billiard and Pocket-Billiard Tables designed for the home. Gives special prices and full details of Easy-Payment Proposition. The gift of a genuine "Brunswick" will make "his" Christmas a real "red-letter" day.

Your copy is ready. Write while it's on your mind.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.
Dept. CF, 324-328 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago

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Self-Starter
30 Horse-power
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110-inch Wheel Base
Timken Bearings
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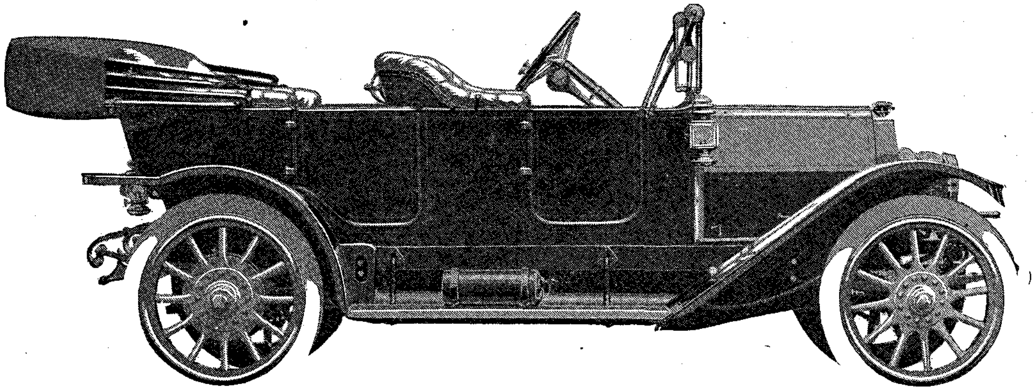
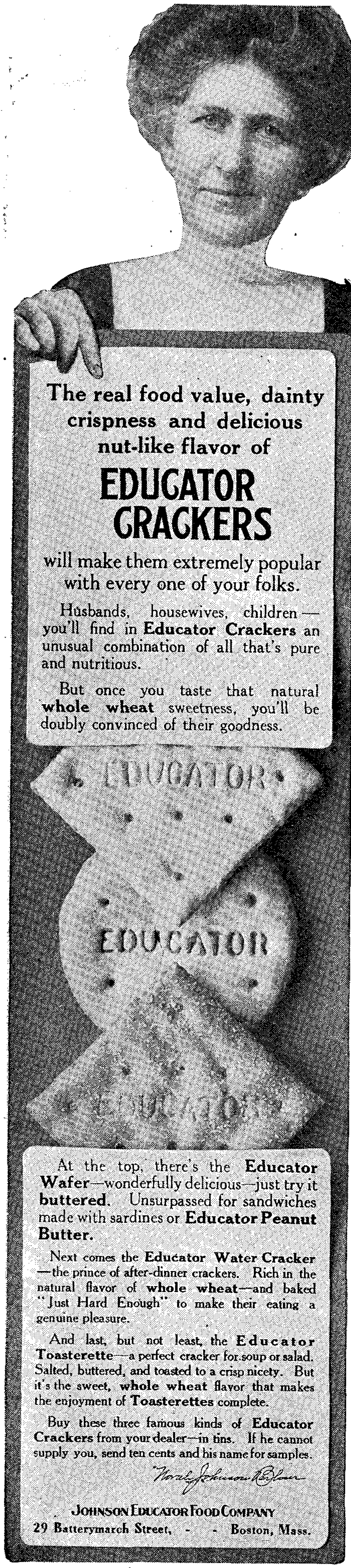
¶ In six years we have jumped from 400 cars a year to 40,000 cars a year. This is an increase of nearly 10,000 per cent. This growth is greater than that of any other single concern in the industry. This growth is greater than the growth of the combined factories of the world.

¶ The Overland, by virtue of this unusual act of implicit confidence, warm appreciation, and exceptional recognition, is today the most prominent, permanent, and popular car of its type produced.

(Handsome catalogue on request. Please address Dept. 17.)

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio





The real food value, dainty crispness and delicious nut-like flavor of

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

will make them extremely popular with every one of your folks.

Husbands, housewives, children—you'll find in **Educator Crackers** an unusual combination of all that's pure and nutritious.

But once you taste that natural **whole wheat** sweetness, you'll be doubly convinced of their goodness.

At the top, there's the **Educator Wafer**—wonderfully delicious—just try it **buttered**. Unsurpassed for sandwiches made with sardines or **Educator Peanut Butter.**

Next comes the **Educator Water Cracker**—the prince of after-dinner crackers. Rich in the natural flavor of **whole wheat**—and baked "Just Hard Enough" to make their eating a genuine pleasure.

And last, but not least, the **Educator Toasterette**—a perfect cracker for soup or salad. Salted, buttered, and toasted to a crisp nicety. But it's the sweet, **whole wheat** flavor that makes the enjoyment of **Toasterettes** complete.

Buy these three famous kinds of **Educator Crackers** from your dealer—in tins. If he cannot supply you, send ten cents and his name for samples.

JOHNSON EDUCATOR FOOD COMPANY
29 Batterymarch Street, - - Boston, Mass.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1074)

Dr. Hodge's book contains twenty concise sketches, covering a period from 200 to 1498 A.D. It is direct and aims for historical accuracy. The chapter on Savonarola is typical of the direct, tho unembellished, style. Photographs are generously inserted.

"Our Island Saints" is strictly of British locality, and tells distinctively the life-stories of some twelve saints.

Thus, instead of folk-lore, the writers are now turning to the tale of semi-religious interest. In Lamb's days, boys thrilled over Fox's "Martyrs," beside which these modern narratives look pale. There is scarcely that strength in the above, but the spirit in them is assuredly uplifting.

London, Jack. The Call of the Wild. Illustrations by Paul Branson. Pp. 256. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

The publishers were wise to issue such a splendid edition of this splendid story of a dog's life in the Klondike. We don't hear as much of Yukon gold as we did, but none the less will this record of a fine dog's return to the wild remain a notable contribution to American literature. Children and their elders will agree that this narrative, akin to Seton-Thompson's "The Story of Wahb," is full of the breath of the North; Buck fights nobly and successfully for his supremacy in all things—from his position in the sled team to his leadership of a pack of wolves. The illustrations are effective, and the cover design suggestive of loneliness, cold, and northern lights. Altogether it is a book to buy.

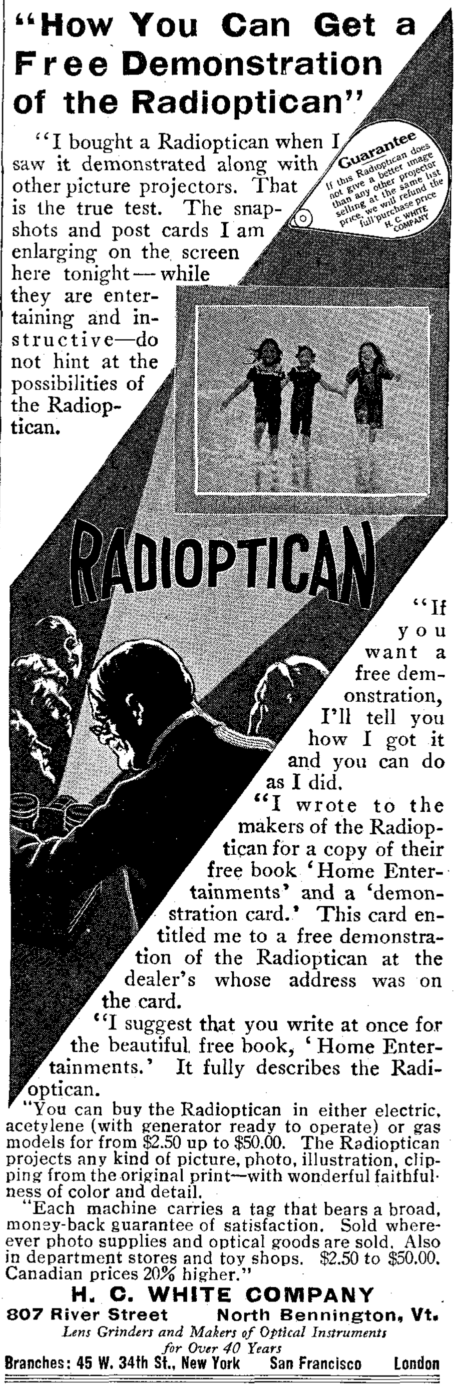
Marshall, H. E. A History of France. Illustrated by A. C. Michael. Pp. 549. New York: George H. Doran Co. $2.50 net.

Several years ago we remember reviewing favorably Marshall's graphic survey of "Our Island Story." Then we wondered whether the author, living in Australia, would be a sufficient historian to complete the picture, for France in many respects dovetailed with England in events. We have before us a confirmation of our desires—a big volume which treats graphically the story of France from the time Frenchmen were all barbarians to the time when they were about to enter upon their career as a republic. The style is to be commended. The color-plates—tho the artist's originals must be spirited—are slightly blurred. With its generous margins, the volume has the added virtue of marginal notes. These afford ready reference in lieu of an index. What is to be praised, maps are included.

Martin, John. Prayers for Little Men and Women. Illustrations and decorations by John Rae. Pp. 96. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

A book of seventy-four prayers, all of them sincere in effort and exact in verse, is here presented in charming *format.* It will serve many mothers who would vary the "Now I lay me" of their early childhood. Reading the prayers in succession, we obtain a certain forced piety, a stretching the case to fit the prayer, as, for instance, when a boy says, "I *almost* sulked," and asks forgiveness. Has not John Martin at times—and this is somewhat the fault of Watts and the Taylor sisters—become a little overzealous and even self-conscious? Has he not at times, instead of praying from the heart of a child, im-

(*Continued on page* 1078)



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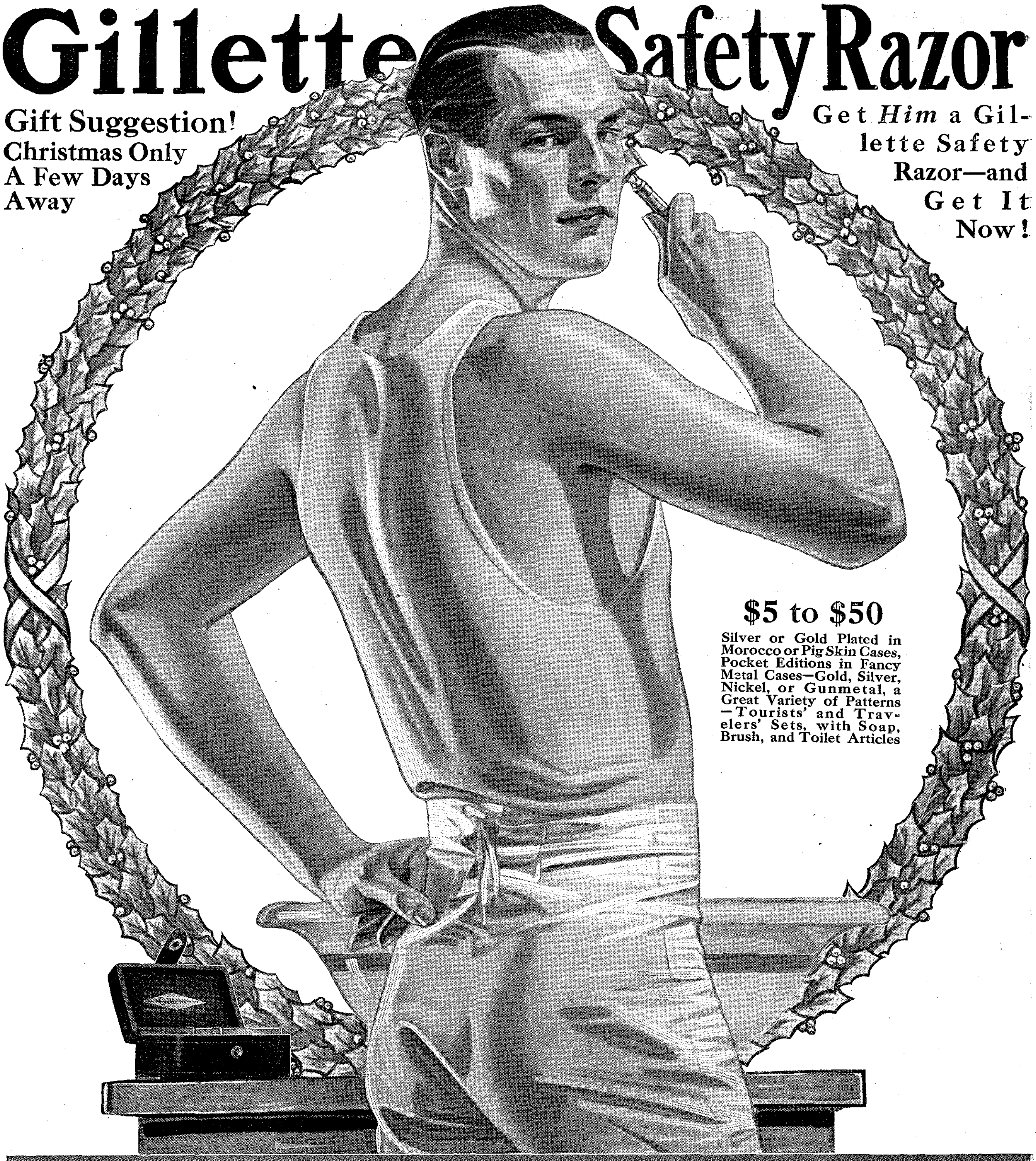

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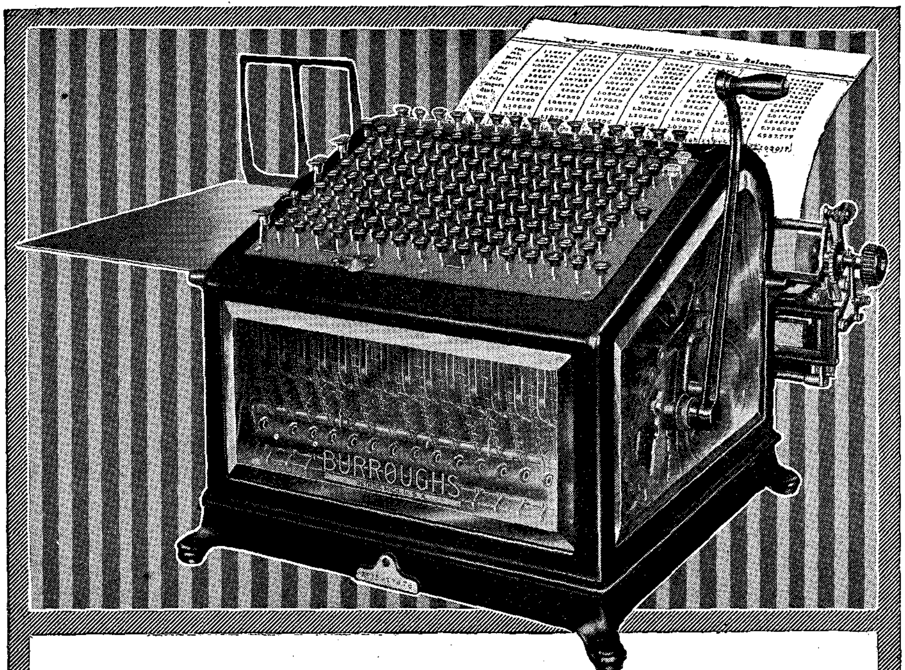

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1076)

posed upon the child a prayer that does not come from youth? Yet separately these prayers breathe sweet sentiment and encourage the best in one. Mr. Rae's decorations are in good taste.

Moores, Charles W. The Story of Christopher Columbus. Pp. 117. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. 75 cents net.

For a concise statement of the facts in the life of Columbus, this handy volume is to be commended. To reach the truth, the author has had to sift a vast amount of material. In his preface he writes: "It is not known with certainty when Columbus was born or where, or how his boyhood and youth were spent; or whether he was learned in books or attained his success through a knowledge at first hand. His death went almost unnoticed. and his burial place is unknown." We like the ideal quality in the book, the note of which is sounded in this same preface. In a small compass there is given us a very vivid account of the great explorer, and there is much quoting from sources. The book contains excellent drawings and maps. The style is agreeable, and the approach authoritative. It is a good treatise for supplementary reading in high schools.

Moses, Belle. Helen Ormesby. Pp. 310. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

A spirit of comradeship pervades this book by the author of three biographies for children. Miss Moses possesses spontaneity and inventiveness, two characteristics which are essential in juvenile work. "Helen Ormesby" is a story of an experiment, which begins after a wholesome bevy of girls leave school and are ready to be polished for their coming out. Mr. Ormesby being sorely prest in business affairs, his daughter decides that there shall be no scrimping in home life—that her "chums" at school shall come and live with her in the big house, and that the servants shall be turned into professors of domestic science; for what better than that girls should know how a house is kept in order? Throughout the pages there are glimpses of romance. There is much variety of incident. The seven girls become lovable personalities.

Newell, Peter. The Rocket Book. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Some years ago Mr. Newell issued a very original conceit in his "Hole Book," which he patented. Since then, he has been trying to outrival his first cleverness, with but small success. This season, a very naughty boy—the janitor's young hopeful—snooping about in the basement of a twenty-one story flat building, finds a sky-rocket which explodes and travels swiftly to the very roof, spreading havoc and destruction in its path. The pictures and the verses are strained in humor, nor are the dénouements in each flat as bright as they should be. Squeamish souls condemned Mr. Newell's "Hole Book." The present volume is as lacking in conventional morals, unless we wish to believe that the janitor's son was chastened in enthusiasm as he watched the riotous career of the rocket. Through each page a hole is punched—indeed a novel mechanical "stunt." Mr. Newell is still loyal to pop-eyed people.

Olcott, Francis Jenkins. The Children's Reading. Pp. 344. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

We have long been waiting for a book to

be written with as much authority as this. Miss Olcott is already known for the noteworthy work she did as head of the Children's Department at the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library. There she gained wide experience which she now infuses into her manual—in which she reviews the entire field of juvenile literature, analyzing those books which are helpful, and what is even more, those books which are harmful. Having been to the fore in the development of the children's story hour, she has been able to analyze and grade according to the growing child's need; hence a distinctly notable chapter in her book is the one on "Ballads, Epics, and Romances," for she outlines a course of reading and story-telling in a most convincing manner. A short notice can do no justice to such a book. No responsible parent can find a legitimate excuse for not buying this serviceable guide.

Pepper, John Henry. The Boy's Playbook of Science. Pp. 680. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

Were a boy capable of fathoming all the physics and chemistry this book elucidates, he would be a marvel, ready for the most advanced college work. Mr. Pepper has brought up-to-date, and has mingled the history of science with experiments which the young devotée of the laboratory will wish to try. The author asserts that as far as possible he has avoided the use of technical terms, and parents will, of course, thank him for the assurance that "tho some of the experiments can not well be performed outside a laboratory, the majority are within the compass of execution in an ordinary house-kitchen, with the assistance of the glass and crockery generally found there!"

Among interesting discussions, we note the sections on photography, telephony, wireless, and the *x*-rays, apart from the usual details of physics. The book contains countless diagrams.

Perkins, Lucy Fitch. The Japanese Twins. Pp. 180. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1 net. [Illustrated by the author.]

Last year Mrs. Perkins wrote a very charming little story called "The Dutch Twins"; therein she attempted to depict the life of a boy and girl in the land of dykes and wind-mills. To add to the attractiveness of her book, she drew some pictures which were reproduced with charcoal effects. The present volume is precisely of the same character, and the twins of cherry-blossom land are equally as fascinating in their national ways. "The Japanese Twins" can be read aloud by the parent or teacher, and the pictures will do much to make the narrative attractive. Rainy-day plays, birthdays, and school-time have their peculiar customs, and Mrs. Perkins tells of them in simple fashion.

Pomeroy, Sarah G. Little-Known Sisters of Well-Known Men. Pp. 304. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. $1.25 net.

A very charming idea underlies this book. In reading biography, one is often imprest by the influence of sisters on great men. This author's special treatment is nevertheless unique of its kind. Unfortunately, having studied her subjects as college requirements she resorts now and again to the didacticism of the research-worker, but on the whole, her studies of the sisters of Browning, Disraeli, Macaulay, Thoreau, Whittier, Wordsworth, and Lamb are fascinating; they vivify literary history.

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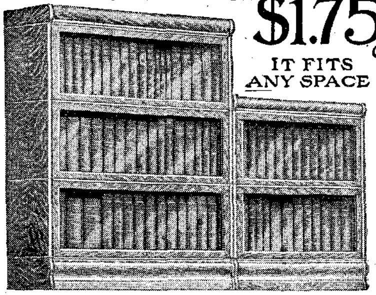

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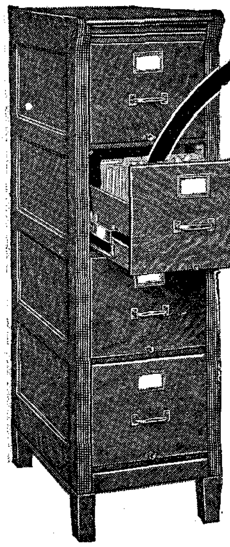

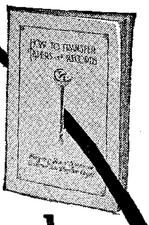

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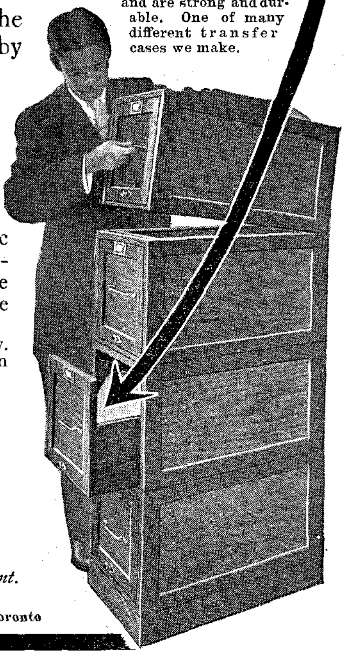

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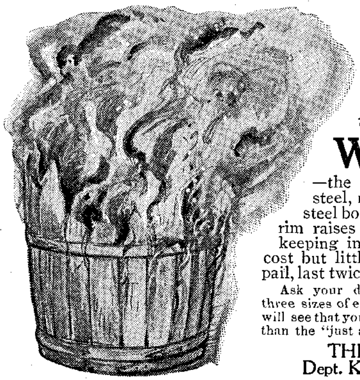

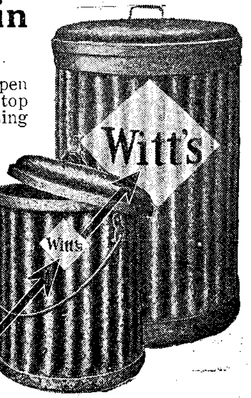

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Tho not intended primarily for children, here is an ideal supplementary reading-book for high-school girls. We do not doubt that many readers, following the career of Dorothy Wordsworth, will be prompted to turn to her famous "Journals"—as poetic as her brother's poems. In the Mary Lamb sketch, it is of interest to trace—as Lucas has done in his Lamb biography—how much of the Elia Essays is of an autobiographical nature.

Pumphrey, Margaret B. Stories of the Pilgrims. Pp. 247. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co. $1 net.

The author of this volume has adopted the very clever idea of making young readers feel the spirit of the pilgrims. The first part of the story is to be recommended for its simple and direct narrative. The Brewster children are the center of all the activity resulting in the voyage of the *Mayflower*. In an agreeable manner, one is made to associate the facts of history with the incidents of a simple story. Mrs. Lucy Fitch Perkins, in her line drawings, has satisfactorily illustrated the incidents which form the many little stories.

Rhead, Louis. Bold Robin Hood and His Outlaw Band. Penned and pictured by. Pp. 286. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

There have been many versions of this classic ballad figure, but there is always room for more, especially when the work is done with the relish displayed by Louis Rhead, both in text and in very effective line illustrations. This is the fourth in a charming series issued by the Harpers—a series which already includes "Robinson Crusoe," "The Swiss Family Robinson," and "Tom Brown's School-Days." The memory of Howard Pyle's books is too vivid for one to say that Mr. Rhead in his "Robin Hood" is quite the best we have read. But we can say that the vital flavor and the energy of the original are held by him. The artist-author once lived in the locality of Sherwood and Needwood forests; he has roamed the country through; his illustrations may therefore be taken as evidence of the real spirit in the outlaw's country. The pictures are splendidly in consonance with the text. In every way, the book's *format* is to be commended.

Rhys, Ernest. The English Fairy Book. Illustrated by F. C. Witney. Pp. 318. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.35 net.

A fairy tale is a fairy tale from whatever clime it comes, but there are some which scholars have designated as belonging distinctively to England, however far they may have traveled elsewhere. Such, for instance, are "Cinderella"—with its many variants of other climes—and "Little Red Riding Hood." Ernest Rhys introduces his collection with a graphic and short preface, wherein he confesses that a seven-year-old listener has aided him greatly in the re-telling; she guided him in the matter of alteration, bookish words in the originals being changed to fairy ones. In this rich volume, there are chap-book tales, like "Jack the Giant-Killer" and "Tom Hickathrift," beloved by Thackeray.

Seawell, Molly Elliott. The Son of Columbus. Pp. 237. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Miss Seawell is a seasoned hand at writing historical stories, but we can not say that in this volume she has very successfully blended fact with fancy. Nevertheless, after reading "The Son of Columbus," one does gain an impression of stout little Diego, and of the uncertain times preceding his father's voyage. An author's note assures the reader that few liberties have been taken with historical facts. The very endeavor to be educationally certain has made the characters speak more as if being like full answers to set questions than like human beings. As an agreeable way of being informed of Columbus's struggles, his honors, and his neglect, the story fulfils its purpose.

Taggart, Marian Ames. Six Girls Grown Up. Pp. 343. Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. $1.50. **Nancy Porter's Opportunity.** Pp. 314. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

There is one thing to be said in favor of Miss Taggart. Tho "Six Girls Grown Up" is the seventh book of a series, and tho our reading of the seven has stretched through a period of seven years, many things intervening meanwhile, we have never forgotten the individuality of the characters. The "home spirit" in this newest volume is just as fresh, as jolly, as sweet as it was in volume one. Miss Taggart, like Miss Alcott, gives us warmth of sentiment mingled with true girlish effervescence, and her heroines grow from book to book. Marriage, love, death, a widened circle of interests— all these elements enter in "Six Girls Grown Up." "Nancy Porter's Opportunity" is the fourth of a series which shows the devotion of a daughter for her doctor-father. Romance colors this story also.

Thurston, I. T. *The Scout Master of Troop 5.* New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

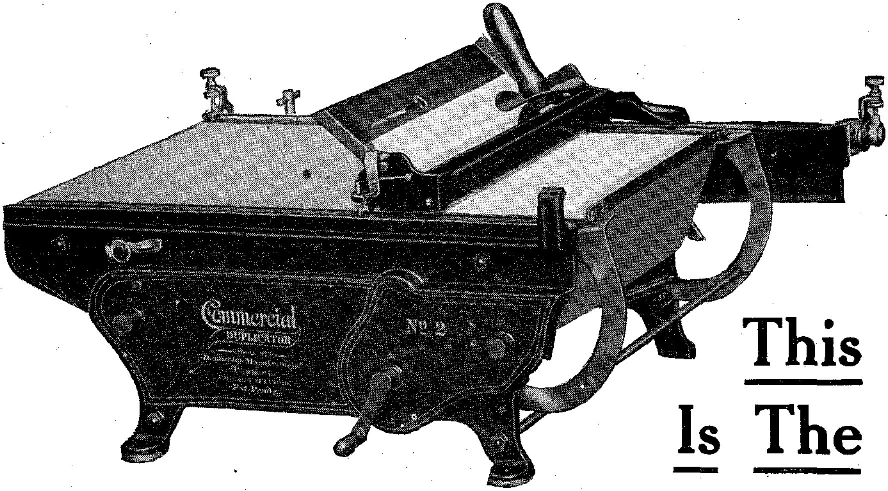
This is avowedly a story of admiration for the Boy Scout Movement. There are many more like it. It deals with boys of the roughest type who have been transformed into worthy citizens. Even a neighborhood may be changed from the squalor and filth that breed crime to something better, all by the spirit of the scout. If there is one fault in the book, it is that the "movement" accomplishes too much reformation in its 288 pages. The author has thoroughly absorbed the "manual" of the official organization, and there are several heroes to deal with: one a newsboy, the other a son of some rich man, and two brothers of different types, besides the scout master who solves stupendous "boy" problems in wonderful ways. But despite Mrs. Thurston's over-zealousness, there is a refreshing manliness in the writing, an understanding of boy condition and temperament. There is no doubt here as to the efficacy of the Scout movement.

Wells, H. G. Floor Games. Pp. 94. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1 net.

We would call special attention to this book. How many things may be done on the floor, not with blocks, but with paper, strips of wood, discarded boxes, and such things! Mr. Wells has a host of suggestions for toy manufacturers, who, imperialistically inclined, turn out leaden soldiers rather than leaden civilians. One may build cities on a floor, erect hills across dictionaries, and run engines into the realms of other rooms! Let all fathers buy this book and see how an author has played with his own sons; read it, first for its agreeable manner and then for the suggestions. Mr. Wells has photographed some of his games, and there are clever marginal drawings.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas. The Birds' Christmas Carol. Illustrated by Katharine R. Wireman. Pp. 91. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Here is a story which, through the simple sincerity of its narrative, has won for itself



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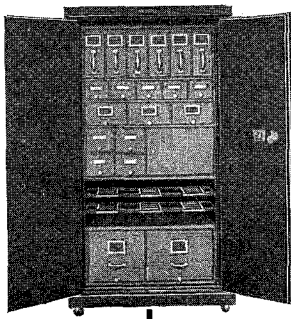

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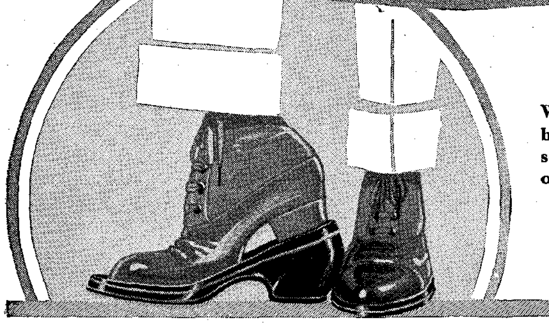

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a host of readers. Until now, it has always been issued in cheap form, but the publishers have seen fit to clothe the dainty tale of the little cripple girl and her quaint friends, the Ruggleses, in appropriate anniversary decorativeness. "The Birds' Christmas Carol" is twenty-six years old. It is a wholesome bit of fiction. Mrs. Wiggin writes a preface which is a delightful touch of reminiscence addrest to the book itself. It has sold well, its fame has spread across seas. It is as its author says, a cozy story, and there are not many such in these days. The tinted drawings and the general make-up are in good taste. In passing, let us note Mrs. Wiggins' "A Child's Journey with Dickens" (Houghton, Pp. 32, 50 cents), in which she gives a naive description of her early meeting with the novelist on a day-coach in New England. It is a pleasant few minutes' reading—autobiography with the charm of a story!

PERIODICALS FOR THE YOUNG

The arrival of the holiday season stimulates interest not only in books for the young, but in periodicals for them. Of these the number is far smaller than of general magazines. It is therefore not so much a question of choice as of better knowledge for persons who do not already know the quality and character of existing publications. Famous among them is *The Youth's Companion*, which is published once a week. For many years its notable features have included articles on topics of value to the young, written by men of eminence in the political, professional, and business worlds. Announcement is already made of articles during the coming year by Governor Harmon, Bishop Lawrence, Admiral Mahan, Champ Clark, President Hadley, Hugo Münsterberg, and Theodore N. Vail.

Equally well known, but issued once a month instead of once a week, is the famous *St. Nicholas*, which aims to provide for the young matter of the same high quality as the same publishers provide in their *Century Magazine*. *St. Nicholas* has been perhaps remarkable for nothing more than the facility and good judgment with which it has adapted itself to the ever-changing conditions of life. A peculiarly of the constituency of a periodical for the young is that, when its readers have grown up, they usually cease to take it. A new generation arises, however, to take their places and for these the changing spirit of the times always creates demands for newer editorial ideals. It is doubtful if any young person continues to read *St. Nicholas* for more than seven, or possibly ten years; that is a long period, as matters go in this country. When one says that *St. Nicholas* is as good now as ever it was, much more is meant than to say it is as good in the same way, which would not be strictly true. It should rather be said that, in another way, it is as good as it ever was, and if we maintain that the world in general improves so does *St. Nicholas* improve with it, and hence is better now than ever.

Another famous periodical for the young is *The American Boy*, the circulation of which rivals that of the most successful magazines in America. Published in Detroit, it has been able to secure a great circulation by methods distinctly its own, and unusual to most periodicals. In spirit

The American Boy is sane and elevated. It never forgets that a boy always will be a boy and in providing reading for him this fact is kept in mind. With its main purpose a wish to keep the boy's mind on wholesome things, the reading matter provided in it, aims not only to amuse and entertain boys, but to keep them headed in the right way, to guide their minds with gentleness, but with a firm grip on the way they should go.

A LIST OF BIOGRAPHIES

Buchan, John. Sir Walter Raleigh. Pp. 236. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $0.00.

This is a life of the great Elizabethan told in eleven stories, which mingle fact with fancy. The author confesses that to him Raleigh is "the most boyish hero in history." Each chapter is couched in the form of a personal narrative, and foot-notes tell the person's names. It is a novel treatment of biography. The *format* of the book is agreeable, except the illustrations which reminds one of end-papers sprinkled through the book.

Duncan, Robert B. Brave Deeds of American Sailors. Pp. 311. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs Co. $1.50 net.

There are twelve sketches included in this volume, and it only illustrates the fact that after all the man made the nation. We are given the biographies in somewhat narrative form, of our chief men of the Navy notably conspicuous for daring and for success. Don't-give-up-the-ship Lawrence is a boy's hero; so are Perry, Porter, Farragut, and Dewey. Mr. Duncan has handled his subjects effectively, giving sufficient details to reveal the advances we have made in the building of our Navy.

Greely, Maj.-Gen. A. W. True Tales of Arctic Heroism in the New World. Pp. 385. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

If there is any boy intent on discovering the Northwest Passage, a showing of the fortitude needed will be found in this inspiring record of Arctic heroism. As the author says in his preface: these accounts are not mere fictions, but are biographically important, recalling "in part the geographic evolution of North America and its adjacent isle." The author refrains from making mention of the Peary-Cook controversy. The book is well illustrated, and contains maps.

Hoggman, Alice S. Heroes and Heroines of English History. Illustrated by Gordon Browne, R. I. Pp. 334. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

After all, history is mainly made up of biography, and in the present volume, which is printed on special paper and is full of line and color drawings, there are some seventeen sketches, from Caradoc to Florence Nightingale. The author defines a hero as one who bravely died or lived for something more than himself—chiefly for his country. This is an excellent gift book.

Marshall, H. E. Through Great Britain and Ireland with Cromwell. Pp. 141. Through Europe and Egypt with Napoleon. Pp. 213. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. 75 cents net each.

These are very concise little histories and biographies combined with useful maps and clear, straightforward texts. There is a large amount crowded into small space, the chapters being short and plentiful. Not being bulky, these volumes will easily attract young readers. They are illustrated.

Rowbotham, F. J. Story Lives of Our Great Artists. Illustrated from the artist's works. Pp. 289. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.35 net.

Both young and old will find pleasure in these sympathetically written accounts of famous English artists. They constitute an excellent outline of the history of English art. Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Turner, Constable, and Watts are treated. No mere perfunctory treatment is rendered.

Sweetser, Kate Dickinson. Ten Girls from History. Pp. 228. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.

Possibly four from the ten of these life stories might be familiar beforehand to the average reader, and because of their familiarity, Jeanne d'Arc, Victoria, Jenny Lind, and Lady Jane Grey, will prove the most interesting. The anecdotal side is very agreeably emphasized. There is variety of history here—a girl of the 15th Century and a girl of the American Revolution, Sally Wister; the Maid of Orleans and an Indian Princess. What girl will not delight in reading of her kind—especially of those who did things!

Upton, George P. Life Stories for Young People. Translated from German texts by Gods and Heroes (Pp. 123); Achilles (Pp. 154); The Argonautic Expedition (Pp. 123); Ulysses of Ithaca (Pp. 164); General ["Chinese"] Gordon (Pp. 111); David Livingstone (Pp. 143); Stanley's Journey Through

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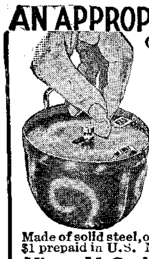

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the Dark Continent (Pp. 139); Emin Pasha (Pp. 125). Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 50 cents net each.

We have heretofore commented upon the excellent design of this series, whose source is not narrow, but inexhaustible; the volumes are prolific, and quicker to be issued than the "Many Letter Series." The translator, while doing his task, at the same time amends and elucidates as he sees best. In the modern biographies there is an appendix recording the chief dates in the subject's life.

Wheeler, Harold F. B. The Story of Nelson. Pp. 256. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1.50 net.

If this life of the great admiral is intended for boys, it would have been far better to omit any but a casual reference to Nelson's intimacy with the beautiful Lady Hamilton. It is quite enough for the intimate journals of that fascinating person to be published for the curiosity of grown people. Apart from this one detail, Mr. Wheeler's biography is commendable in its diversified accounts of battles, temperaments, and court life. It is something more than a book for juveniles. The foreword alone would emphasize this fact, wherein we find the author saying that "the age in which Nelson lived was not conspicuous for its morals." There are graphic pictures interposed throughout the volume.

NEW EDITIONS OF FAMOUS BOOKS

Carroll, Lewis. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking-Glass. Pp. 335. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs Co. $1 net.

It would be strange to have a season without some report of this famous story and its sequel. The title page says that the illustrations are by Eleanor Plaisted Abbott, but on looking through the pages with their good display of type, we cannot mistake also the Tenniel blacks-and-whites. The edition is substantial.

Kingsley, Charles. The Water Babies. Color illustrations by Ethel F. Everett. Pp. 243. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

A most handy little edition of a big classic, illustrated with color plates of doubtful design, yet of excellent intentions, especially the one on p. 222. Any excuse for reprinting the story is a welcome one.

Moore, Clement C. 'Twas the Night Before Christmas. Illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Who would not welcome anything in these ultra-literal days that bore on the subject of the Yule-tide? This time-worn old poem, whose chiefest recommendation to fame is its truly child-like simplicity, has been reissued in appropriate form, and with pictures, which, tho they lack the old-time festiveness and sportiveness, at least convey the essential elements of wonder and merriment. Miss Elizabeth McCracken writes an appreciative introduction.

Swift, Jonathan. Gulliver's Voyages to Lilliput and Brobdingnag. Illustrated by P. A. Staynes. Pp. 236. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.25 net. Also Gulliver's Travels. Edited by Anna Tweed. Illustrated by Sayre Groesbeck. Pp. 304. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20 net.

Still another juvenile classic that never grows old, and receives in its new editions reason for being illustrated anew. The first issue mentioned above is much more to be trusted than the second, which from editorial zealousness hacks here and there at the text until much of Swift is minced and rudely joined together.

Taylor, Bayard. Boys of Other Countries. Illustrated by F. S. Coburn. Pp. 260. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2 net.

This is an enlarged edition, including "A Robber Region of Southern California." It was originally copyrighted in 1876. The type is large, and the book in every way is worthy of the children's shelf. "Jon of Iceland" is one of the best known chapters of this long-tested narrative.

OTHER GOOD STORIES

Brown, Katharine Holland. The Hallowell Partnership. Pp. 241. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

This story has run as a serial in *The Youth's Companion.* A brother and sister work shoulder to shoulder, in the West, and meet with success. The book is full of evidences of pluck. It is by the author of a good college story, "Philippa at Halcyon."

Deland, Ellen Douglas. The Fortunes of Phoebe. Pp. 319. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

This is a story of a little girl of the mountains suddenly called upon to find a home in Boston, with an uncle she has never seen before. Her trials are many and of an exciting nature, as she has to prove her relationship after the uncle is found.

Douglas, Amanda M. The Children of the Little Old Red House. Pp. 344. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. $1 net.

This volume marks the beginning of a new series. It has crude illustrations by Louise Wyman. A widowed mother finds constant helpfulness in her children, who are merry throughout the poverty confronting them, and equally as merry when good fortune befalls them.

Gillmore, Inez Haynes. Phoebe, Ernest, and Cupid. Pp. 338. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.35 net.

This is a continuation of last year's "Phoebe and Ernest," which introduced Mr. and Mrs. Martin and their children. It is a "grown-up" piece of fiction which readers of sixteen or more will enjoy. Both Ernest and Phoebe marry midway in the book.

Masefield, John. Jim Davis. Pp. 242. New York: F. A. Stokes Co. $1.25 net.

Smugglers on the Devon Coast furnish action for this story of the sea, made virile by the fact that Masefield himself once sailed before the mast. The time is of the early nineteenth century. The narrative is told in the first person.

West, Paul. Just Boy. Pp. 249. New York: George H. Doran Co. $1.20 net.

Here we have character-sketches of a boy told in letters which Mr. West assures us are partly real and partly fiction. The spelling and punctuation are of the conventional phonetic kind used by the small terror. The illustrations are by Birch.

Carr, Sarah Pratt. Billy Stands the Test. Pp. 277. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Co. $1.25.

This is the third of a series, wherein Billie falls in love.

Johnston, Annie Fellows. Mary Ware's Promised Land. Pp. 317. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

There seems to be no abatement whatsoever to the productiveness of this author, nor to the bountifulness of the "Little Colonel Series." Mary Ware is quite as popular as the real "Little Colonel."

Stratemeyer, Edward. Dave Porter on Cave Island. Pp. 300. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. $1.25.

This is the eighth volume in the "Dave Porter Series." A robbery occurs, and this brings down threatened disaster on the head of Dave's benefactor. The young hero turns detective, and follows the thieves to tropical lands. There is melodrama in plenty.

Lounsberry, Alice. Frank and Bessie's Forester. Pp. 191. New York: F. A. Stokes Co. $1.25 net.

Here a young graduate of the Yale Forestry School makes his profession interesting to two children, who learn much of the forest and of the new science of trees.

Weir, Hugh C. The Young Shipper of the Great Lakes. Pp. 325. Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. $1 net.

This is a story of commerce, combining history with fiction in a pleasing manner.

Atwater, George P. The Young Crusaders at Washington. Pp. 303. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

This is a somewhat artificial story of the boy scout species wherein some boys save a train from wreck, and are given a trip to Washington as reward by the railway officials.

Fitzhugh, Percy K. Along the Mohawk Trail. Pp. 394. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1.25.

This is a boy scout story of Lake Champlain, in which a "patrol" has summer adventures among historic sites.

McIntyre, John T. The Young Continentals at Monmouth. Pp. 344. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co. $1.25.

In this, the fourth of a series, Princeton figures; it is the period of the Revolution represented by Valley Forge and Brandywine.

Sleight, Mary B. At the Manor. Pp. 289. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.25.

Here is a story of the time when the British held the Hudson.

Channon, Frank E. The Stalwarts. Pp. 162. New York: The American Tract Society.

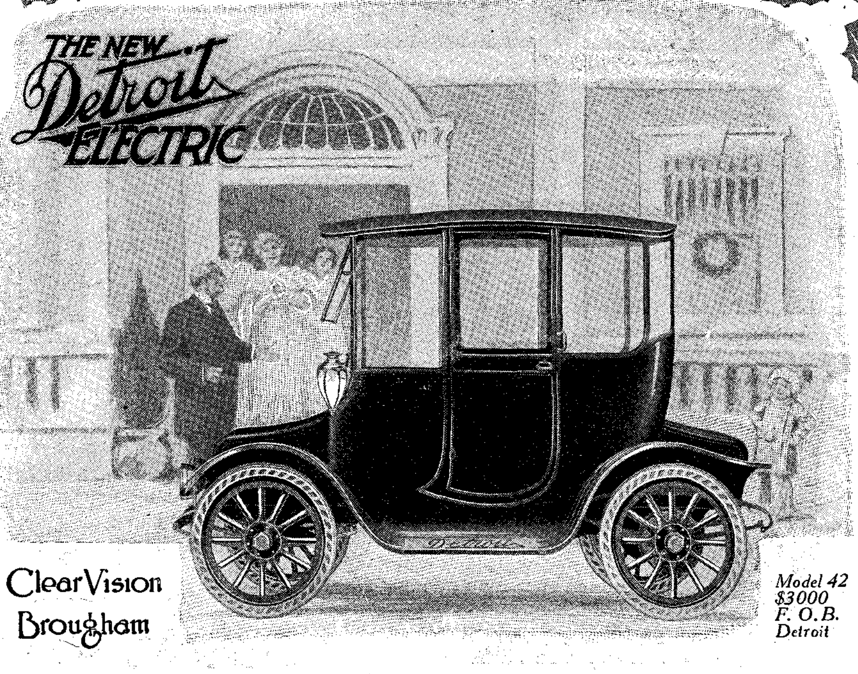
How Oxford students stood for Puritanism is here set forth.

Holland, Rupert Sargent. The Knights of the Golden Spur. Pp. 313. New York: Century Co. $1.25.

Mr. Holland has written a story within a story with magic in it. A modern boy hobnobs with six famous knights in history. The illustrations are by Birch.

Leonard, Mary F. Every-day Susan. Pp. 370. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1.50.

There is something to commend in this story. Its style is easy and simple, and there is correct understanding of child ways. It has a certain diffuseness, however, which the mystery in a certain mansion does not relieve. The moral tone is healthy, and it escapes being preachy.



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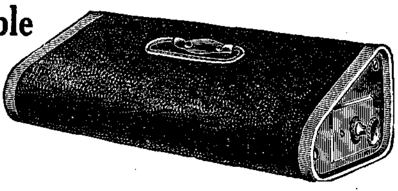

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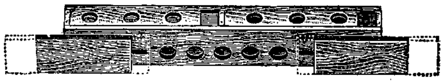

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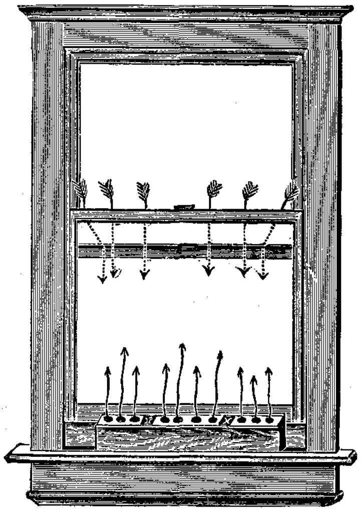

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MISCELLANEOUS

Bullivant, Cecil H. Every Boy's Book of Hobbies. Pp. 452. New York: Dodge Publishing Co. $1.50 net.

Is it your hobby to make boats, to do bent-iron work, to collect autographs, to scout, to keep bees or pigeons? Then here is a book with a word or two in it for you. You have no hobby? Then here is the book most desirous to cultivate one in you. A multitude of sketches and diagrams aim to make things look easy.

Bryant, Lorinda Munson. Famous Pictures of Real Boys and Girls. Pp. 160. New York: John Lane Co. $1.25 net.

That artists throughout the world and from century to century have been interested in child life is readily seen from a mere glance at this useful little book. The young painter will find profit and inspiration in it.

Fryer, Jane Eayre. The Mary Frances Cook Book. Illustrated. Pp. 175. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Co. $1.20 net.

Here is an attractive cook book with some excellent recipes. It is told in conversational manner. The kitchen utensils are the characters who help the little girl of the house to learn how to make all sorts of things—from plain toast to pan-broiled beefsteak. Mary Frances has many adventures in the kitchen.

Johnson, Burges. Childhood. Pictures by Cecelia Bull Hunter and Caroline Ogden. Pp. 77. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $3 net.

This is a truly sumptuous looking book in sepia color and sepia print. The photographs, which are mounted—some twenty all told—are idealistic in character. The verses are above the average.

Pyle, Katharine. Fairy Tales from Many Lands. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50 net.

Miss Pyle has illustrated her own book, after the manner of her father. The stories, simply told, are selected from the folklore of Servia, Zanzibar, India, and so on. There is quite a thrill in the Roman tale, "The Beautiful Maria diLegno," while "Buttercup" will hold the young reader's attention breathlessly. The typographical appearance of the volume is to be commended.

Sharp, Dallas Lore. The Spring of the Year. Pp. 148. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. 60 cents.

This, with two corresponding volumes, has been so arranged as to be used in the class-room—thirty-nine chapters, covering the thirty-nine school weeks. The subjects are treated with much human value, the other titles being: "The Fall of the Year" and "Winter." Notes and suggestions are given as an appendix to each.

Smith, E. Boyd. The Seashore Book. Story and Pictures by. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Smith's "Noah's Ark" was very clever. This season, his pen and inventiveness are used to describe the seashore. The usual method of flat tone pictures is retained.

Wade, Mary H. The Wonder Workers. Pp. 196. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1 net.

A book that indicates in what way modern magicians are working great things in the world. The flower magician is Burbank; the magician of touch is Helen Keller; and so on, from Thomas Edison to Jane Addams. These accounts have strong biographical interest.

Kilbourne, Capt. C. E. An Army Boy in Pekin. Pp. 328. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co. $1.20 net. [Laid in the year 1900.]

Paine, Ralph D. The Dragon and the Cross. Pp. 241. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25. [Illustrated by George Varian.]

Houston, Edwin J. Once a Volcano. [The Young Mineralogist Series.] Pp. 374. Philadelphia: Griffith & Rowland Press. $1.25.

Dix, Beulah Marie. Betty-Bide-at-Home. Pp. 236. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25 net.

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CURRENT POETRY

WHAT is a poet? It is hard to define a poet, but easy to recognize one. And a book like Madison Cawein's "The Poet, the Fool and the Faeries" (Small, Maynard & Co.), with its haunting music, its rich and vivid pictures, its passionate sympathy with nature, can be written only by a true poet. We give two of his poems below. From one of the two charmingly fantastic eclogs in this volume we take a description of a poet. Such expressions, "the camp-fire of his dreams," and the "mottled dream" of the butterfly are typical of Mr. Cawein's imaginative and exact phrasing.

The Poet

By Madison Cawein

He measures facts by a gleam o' the moon,
And calendars days by dreams;
He values less than a wild bird's tune
The world of mortal schemes:
He dons the pack of the Work-and-Wait,
On the trail of the Never-Sure,
And whistles a song as he faces Fate
To follow the far-off lure.

He says a word to the butterfly,
And its mottled dream is his;
He whispers the bee, and it makes reply
With a thought like a honeyed kiss;
He speaks the bird, and he speaks the snake,
And the ant in its house of sand,
And their guarded wisdom is his to take,
And their secrets to understand.

He shares his soul with the wayside rose,
His heart with the woodland weed,
And he knows the two as himself he knows,
And the thoughts with which they plead:
To him they speak in confidence,
And he answers them with love,
And hand to hand with their innocence
Strikes out for the trail above.

Sworn comrade he of the rocks and trees,
Companion boon of the brooks;
Through which hoary tribes he hears and sees
The things that are not in books:
He goes his way of do and dare,
Led on by firefly gleams,
And lays him down with never a care
By the camp-fire of his dreams.

Dragon-flies

By Madison Cawein

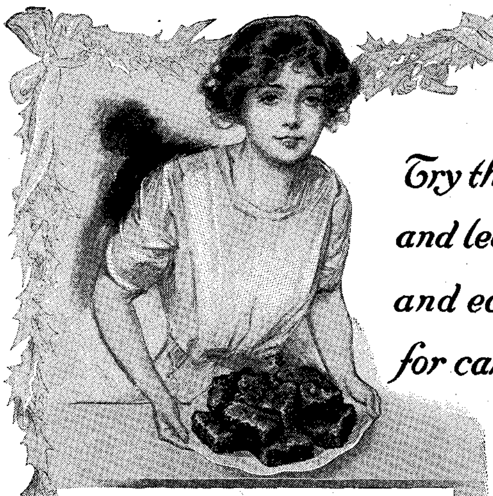
You, who put off the water-worm to rise,
Reborn, with wings; who change, without ado,
Your larval bodies to invade our skies,
What Merlin magic disenchanted you,
And made you beautiful for mortal eyes?

Shuttles of summer, where the lilies sway
Their languid leaves and sleepy pods and flowers,
Weaving your colored threads into the day,
Knitting with light the tapestry of hours,
You come and go in needle-like array.

Now on a blade of grass, or pod, as still
As some thin shred of heaven, motionless,
A point, an azure streak, you poise, until
You seem a figment summer would express
But fails through utter indolence of will.

Then suddenly, as if the air had news,
And flashed intelligence of faery things,
You vibrate into motion, instant hues,
Searching the sunlight with diaphanous wings,
Gathering together many filmy clues.

Clues, that the subject mind, in part, divines,
Invisible, but evidenced through these;—
The mote, that goldens down the sun's long lines,
The web that trails its silver to the breeze,
And the slow musk some fragile flower untwines.



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½ cupful flour
¼ teaspoonful salt
1 teaspoonful vanilla
1 cupful chopped nut meats
(Use level measurements throughout

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Could we but follow! and the threads unwind.
Haply through them again we might perceive
That land of Faery, youth left far behind,
Lost in the wonder-world of Make-Believe,
Where Childhood dwells and Happiness of Mind.

And, undelayed, far, far beyond this field
And quiet water, on the dream-road trail.
Come on that realm of fancy, soul-concealed,
Where we should find, as in the faery tale,
The cap through which all Elfland is revealed.

It is true that not all the poems in Mrs. Florence Earle Coates's "The Unconquered Air" (Houghton, Mifflin Company) are of equal distinction. But there is beauty in all of them, and the two sonnets from which the volume takes its name are achievements which add new honor to American poetry. The line "Fear is the fire that melts Icarian wings," is worthy of Matthew Arnold. In addition to these sonnets, we quote a poem of a less formal type, illustrating another phase of Mrs. Coate's varied genius.

The Unconquered Air

By Florence Earle Coates

I

Others endure Man's rule: he therefore deems
I shall endure it—I, the unconquered Air!
Imagines this triumphant strength may bear
His paltry sway! yea, ignorantly dreams,
Because proud Rhea now his vassal seems,
And Neptune him obeys in billowy lair,
That he a more sublime assault may dare,
Where blown by tempest wild the vulture screams!

Presumptuous, he mounts: I toss his bones
Back from the height supernal he has braved:
Ay, as his vessel nears my perilous zones,
I blow the cockle-shell away like chaff
And give him to the Sea he has enslaved.
He founders in its depths; and then I laugh!

II

Impregnable I held myself, secure
Against intrusion. Who can measure Man?
How should I guess his mortal will outran
Defeat so far that danger could allure
For its own sake?—that he would all endure,
All sacrifice, all suffer, rather than
Forego the daring dreams Olympian
That prophesy to him of victory sure?

Ah, tameless courage!—dominating power
That, all attempting, in a deathless hour
Made earth-born Titans godlike, in revolt!—
Fear is the fire that melts Icarian wings:
Who fears no Fate, nor Time, nor what Time brings,
May drive Apollo's steeds, or wield the thunderbolt!

Mother Mary

By Florence Earle Coates

Methinks the Blessèd was content, her journey overpast,
Amid the drowsy, wondering kine on lowly bed to lie:
To dream in pensive thankfulness, and happy days forecast,
While over her the Star of Hope waxed brighter in the sky.

And yet, methinks in Bethlehem her spirit had been lone
But for the tender new-born joy that in her arms she bore—
Ay, even tho with gifts of gold and many precious stone
Great kings had knelt with shepherd-folk about her stable door.

But every mortal mother's heart knows its Gethsemane—
That lonelier spot whereto no star the light of hope may bring—
Yet even in the darkest hour, amidst her agony,
Each still remembers Bethlehem, and hears the angels sing.

One of the writers who have made that admirable little magazine, *The Vineyard*, a literary success is Katharine Tynan. She contributes the following seasonable poem to the November issue. It is interesting to note how the inexactness of the rhyme in some of the couplets prevents the monotony which, in verse of this form, often accompanies mechanical perfection.

Thanksgiving

By Katharine Tynan

I thank God when I kneel to pray
That mine is still the middle way.

Set in a safe and sweet estate
Between the little and the great.

Not troubled with wealth's cares, nor yet
Too poor, where needs that cark and fret

Push out sweet leisure and green nooks,
And give no chance for talk and books.

I take my middle way between
The mansion and a lodging mean.

My cottage at the country's edge
Hath sweetbrier growing in its hedge,

Honesty, heartsease, and sweet-peas,
Herb-bennet, love-in-idleness.

Give me a tree, a well, a hive,
And I can save my soul alive.

And be as poor in spirit as
The Poverello's lady was.

I covet not smooth silk nor lace
Nor any lovely lady's face.

Nor yet would go in hodden gray
But lawns and wool be my array.

I thank God that my modest place
Is set amid much pleasantness.

And not too high and not too low
The safe untroubled path I go.

Wilfrid Thorley gives picturesque expression to a common mood, in these lines which recently appeared in the London *Academy*.

Song of a Good-for-Nothing

By Wilfrid Thorley

Were I a hearty husbandman it's happy I would be
With a loaf of rye and honey, twelve brown eggs, and apples three,
To make my daily faring for the bonny wife and me.

And had I half the wisdom that I've read about in books,
I'd leave the world of wranglers, and I'd love the world of brooks,
And willow-shaded shepherd lads a-leaning on their crooks;

There with my lass my life I'd pass, and dream no more of towns;
There'd be crow's-foot and crane's-bill a-growing on the downs
For careless girls o' holidays to fasten in their gowns.

I'd toil for life, I'd toil for wife, and then when I'd be old
I'd like to keep a toll-bar and gather in the gold
To give to ragged wayfarers to clothe them from the cold.

I'll never keep, save in my sleep, a toll-bar nor a farm;
I'll live with strangers all my life, and some will do me harm,
If only I'd a strong will and a strong right arm!

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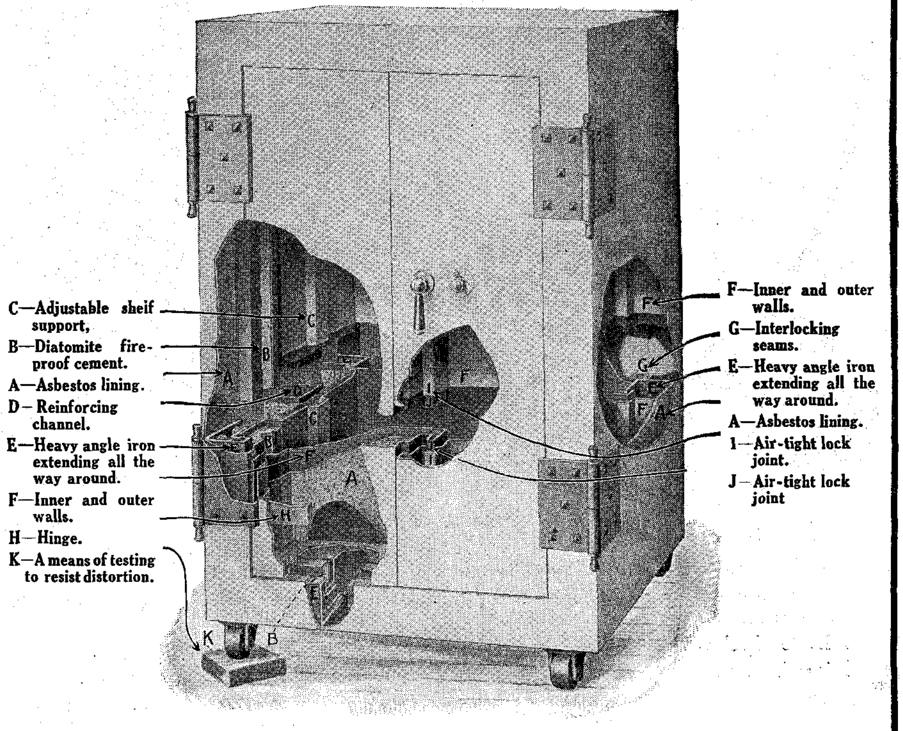
SAFE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K—A means of testing to resist distortion.
F—Inner and outer walls.
G—Interlocking seams.
E—Heavy angle iron extending all the way around.
A—Asbestos lining.
1—Air-tight lock joint.
J—Air-tight lock joint
C
B
A
D
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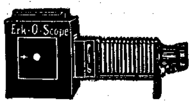

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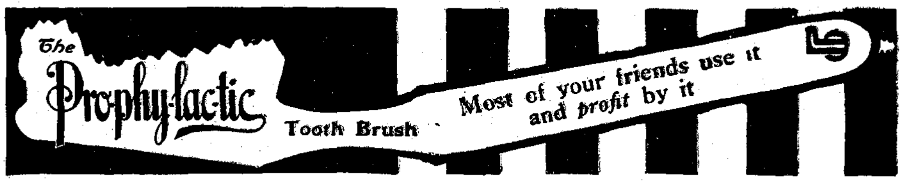
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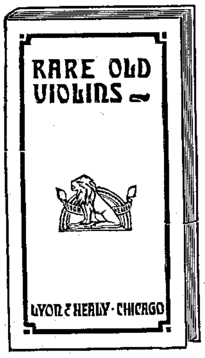

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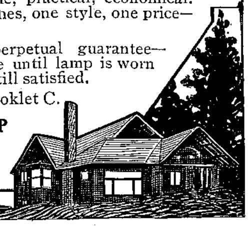


PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE BASEBALL "TRUST"

FOR a good many years we have been told that a beef trust furnishes our steaks, a sugar trust sweetens our coffee, clothing and shoe trusts sell us our apparel—that, in fact, nearly everything the consuming public buys comes from some octopus or other—and now a man who signs himself "A Club-Owner" breaks the news to us that every time we pay to see our national game we are adding just a little bit more to the swollen fortunes of a baseball trust. This anonymous writer tells us in *The Metropolitan Magazine* that "organized baseball" is the strongest combination ever formed in this land of the free, "the only trust which lives because it has been able to secure an absolute monopoly of flesh and blood." The tremendous power of organized baseball lies, not in its real estate or franchises, but in its dominion over the men who draw the money to the box-offices—the players. Our informant qualifies himself as an authority by saying that he has been player, scout, team-manager, owner, and league official, having started more than twenty years ago as a member of one of the crack college teams. In order to show the birth, growth, and development of the monopoly idea he gives us a backward glance at the history of the game:

> Seventy years ago baseball was being played in New York City, and by organized clubs, but in those days there was nothing about the sport to recommend it to capitalists. It was neither a staple article nor a luxury, but a sort of a drug on the market. In those days baseball was called a "gentleman's game," and had only an indifferent following. The professional was undreamed of in the forties and fifties.
>
> A sport must have financial success before it breeds professionals, and we trace the first influence of the dollar upon baseball to the late sixties when that queer bird, the semi-professional, made his appearance. Ostensibly he was as pure an amateur as ever obtained a meal ticket under false pretenses; in reality, he was a professional of a bad type, making trouble from the start. Being poorly paid, he was not in the least above "throwing games" for the benefit of the gamblers who hung on the flank of the new sport, and there were many half-smothered scandals which might have been traced directly to the semi-professional player.
>
> Then in 1869 came that remarkable aggregation of whiskered athletes known as the Cincinnati Red Stockings—the first baseball club which admitted its professionalism—and could afford to do it. With the densely bearded Brainard in the box—think of a pitcher named Asa with Dundrearys spreading down over his chest!—and the famous Wright brothers in the lineup, the Red Stockings swept the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific *without losing a game!* Professional baseball was

fortunate in having such a collection of great players to advance its standard. The Red Stockings played fifty-seven games, winning fifty-six and tying one, and when they had shown other clubs that people would pay money to see a professional contest the beginning of baseball for revenue only was not far away. In 1871 the National Association of Professional Baseball Players was formed and the amateur ballplayer disappeared, together with his bad half-brother, the semi-pro.

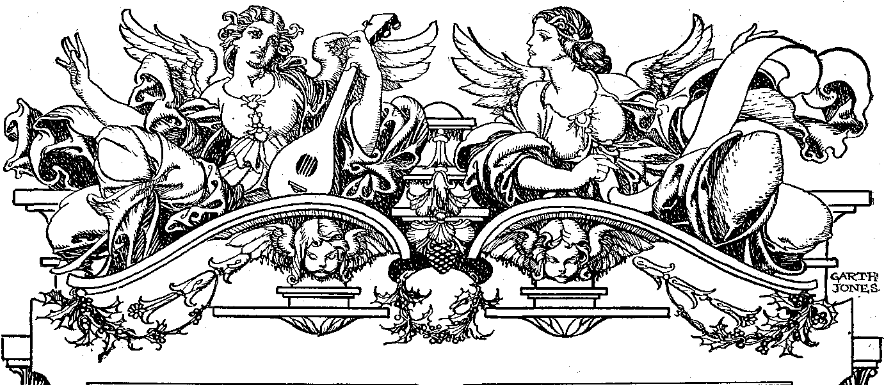
Between 1871 and 1875 the players had their golden opportunity to show that they could manage the new machinery of baseball. They failed miserably. There may have been men in the organization—and only players were allowed to hold office—who were big enough and wise enough to grapple with the twin evils of gambling and intemperance which marched hand in hand with professionalism, but if so, these men were not placed in positions where they could exercise authority. The N. A. of P. B. P. started badly and grew steadily worse.

Not infrequently the pool-sellers, operating openly beside the diamond, handled as much as $20,000 at a single game, and with such heavy betting naturally came scandal. It was whispered and believed that certain star performers could be "handled." In the vernacular of the period, "baseball was rotten," as rotten as horse-racing afterward became, as rotten as boxing is at the present day. Imagine the president of the Association—himself a player, second baseman for the Mutuals of New York—creating a small riot by attacking several pool-sellers whom he accused of trying to "buy" his players! Yet this happened and the incident obtained wide publicity. Riots were common; liquor was sold at all games, and drunkenness added its blight. Players were regarded as rowdies and unquestionably some of them deserved to be so rated. There was no sound foundation anywhere; the attempt of the ball-players to govern themselves and handle the business side of the game proved a failure. Teams kept their dates if convenient; there were no stated salaries and the players lived from hand to mouth by dividing the net gate-receipts after each game.

In 1875 a few wise men, led by William A. Hulbert, whose name should be written in gold across the history of baseball, decided that the national game needed business management if it was to live. The players' administration had failed, and nothing but a thorough house-cleaning could save the sport from self-invited destruction.

Hulbert and his associates were not aware of the fact, but they hatched the so-called octopus when they formed the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, an organization which lives to-day, wealthy and powerful beyond the dreams of its founders. We read on:

> The first move of this new power was to introduce sound business methods where neither business nor method had ever been. Baseball was taken by the ear and presented to its new boss—commercialism. Upon the laws of that early conference the whole structure of modern professional baseball has been erected. The baseball club, as separate and distinct from the team, came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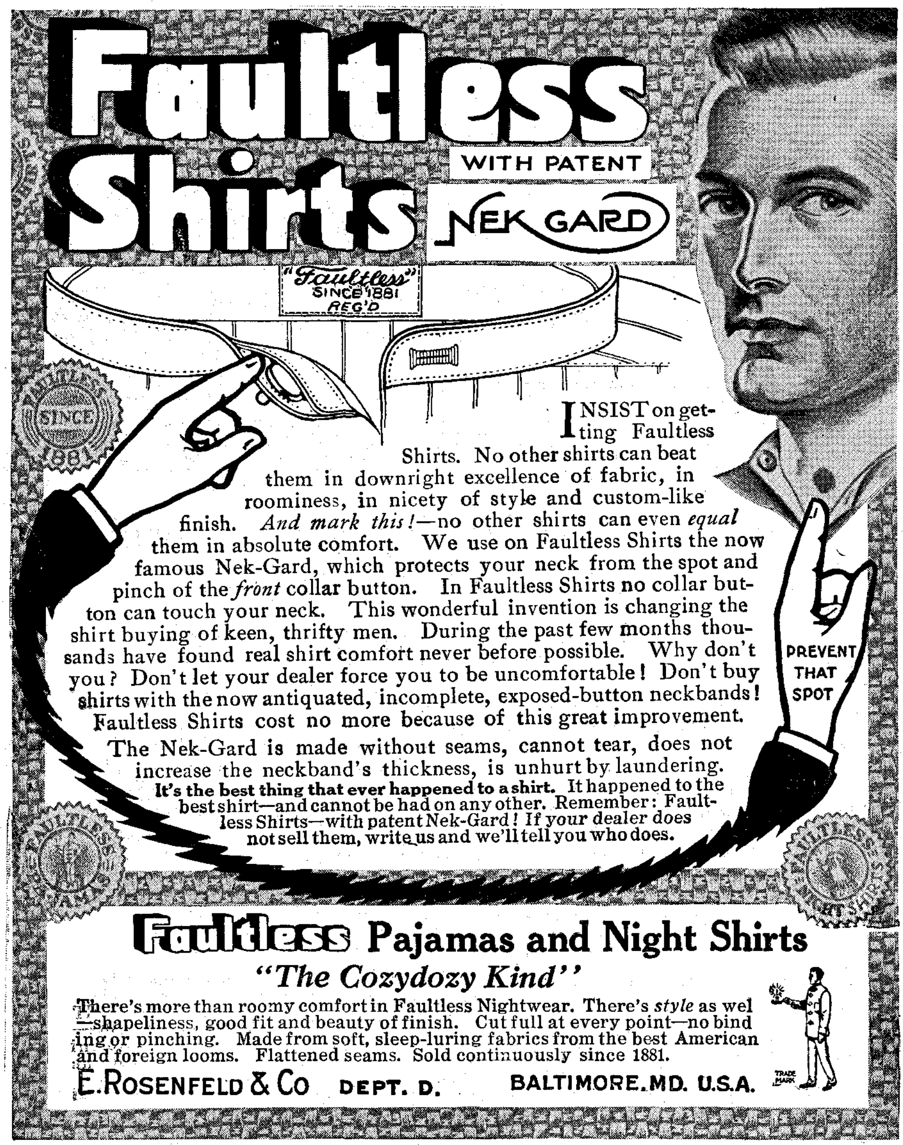

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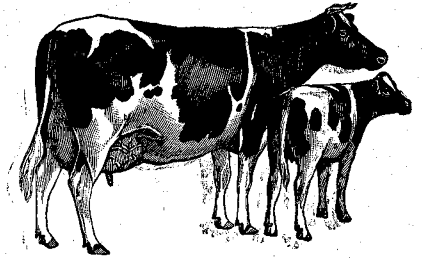

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into being. The club became the handler, the backer, the business-manager, with power to make contracts and enforce them, build stands, secure property, pay salaries (and this was a big item), discipline lawless ball-players, levy fines and collect them—in short, the baseball club took the burden of business administration off the shoulders of the players and left them free to play ball. The club, as outlined in the first shadowy agreement of 1875, bound itself to control the whole machinery of the enterprize. Unquestionably, such a step was a necessity if the game was to be preserved, but the minute that capital stept in, there began the everlasting skirmish between employer and employed, and as usual, the employer made the laws to suit himself and voted himself a whip with which to enforce them. And in 1875, it may be stated, the owner of a baseball franchise had urgent need of a whip.

The founders of the National League were prompt to realize that the most important need of the new régime was some iron-clad system by which ball-players could be controlled and made to respect business agreements. The curse of the early seventies had been the ease and grace with which the stars of the game "jumped" their contracts. Because there was none to punish, no court to sit in judgment upon these malefactors, it frequently happened that a fifty-dollar note would cause a crack pitcher to take a change of venue over night, leaving a wrecked team behind him. Some managers went so far as to break up rival organizations by tempting away the best players with a promise of more money, and the ball-player was always willing to be tempted. In the seventies the loss of two or three men was a serious matter, for players were scarce, and no manager carried more than he needed to put a full team on the diamond.

Of course, the opening gun of the campaign was fired at the evil of contract-jumping. The new league decreed that the punishment for this crime should be expulsion with no hope of reinstatement. At the same time the ban was placed upon the sale of liquor at the league parks and a thirteen-inch shell was aimed at the pool-sellers.

At this early day there was no thought of the formation of a baseball trust; no faint glimmering of an idea that baseball was to become the greatest money-making enterprize that ever linked itself to a popular sport. The men behind Mr. Hulbert were actuated by a clean desire to save the game from the evils which threatened its life. If they voted to make the ball-player a sort of chattel, they did so because the ball-player had shown that he was not to be trusted in common matters of business. He deserved no consideration.

Once established, the new power soon made itself felt, feared, and respected. In 1876, the Mutuals of New York and the Athletics of Philadelphia, two of the most powerful and prosperous clubs in the league, were bodily heaved out of the organization for neglecting to make Western trips and play out the schedule. Lesson Number Two came in 1877, when the gamblers got their death blow. Proof was laid before Mr. Hulbert, then president of the league, that four of the best players on the Louisville team had been in collusion with gamblers. Nichols, Craver, Devlin, and Hall were drummed out of camp, and tho their friends moved heaven and earth to secure their reinstatement, these men remained outside. A little later contract-jumpers got their warning when Nolan was expelled from the Indianapolis club for " desertion. "

The next move in " business management," it appears, was the adoption of the " reserve rule," by which each club was given the power to hold a certain number of players over from one season to another. This took away from the player the right to make terms most advantageous to himself at the end of a season. The players rebelled, and the result was that rival leagues sprang up, one of them being the American Baseball Association, which offered baseball for half the regular price of League admission. The writer continues:

> No trust can stand open competition, and after several years of warfare, the parent body set out to effect its combine. The National Agreement was the result, and if the reserve rule was the backbone of the baseball trust, the National Agreement of Professional Baseball Clubs became the rest of the skeleton in the player's closet.
>
> The National Agreement between the National League and its most powerful rival, the American Association, was nothing more or less than a coalition of employers against the employed. The player was recognized as the bone and sinew of the enterprise; he was the money-getter, the drawing-card; without him there would be no gate-receipts. Plainly the fellow must be handled. So the employers sat down together in peaceful conclave and hog-tied the hired man. Capital again made the law; labor had no representatives in that conference.
>
> If the player rebelled against this high-handed proceeding, a black list was provided for him. He might take his uniform and go, but other managers would be forbidden to employ him and other players would not be permitted to play against him. It was a case of submit or be put out of business, and the National Agreement was intended to end the open shop in baseball. Each club manager or owner was given the right to reserve fourteen players by the mere act of transmitting the names of these players to the secretary of his organization.
>
> A Board of Arbitration was formed who exercised powers as indicated in the following extract from the original papers:
>
> " A Board of Arbitration consisting of three duly accredited representatives from each association shall convene annually at a place mutually to be arranged, and shall organize by the election of a chairman, secretary, and such other officers and committees as to them shall seem meet and proper. They may make and from time to time revoke, alter and repeal all necessary rules and regulations not inconsistent with this agreement, for their meetings, procedure and general transaction of their business . . . In addition to all matters that may be specially referred to them by both the Association parties hereto, the said Board shall have sole, exclusive and final jurisdiction of all disputes and complaints arising under and all interpretations of this agreement."
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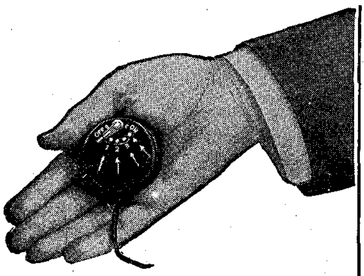

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it necessary to state that the player had no representative on this Board?

It was not to be expected that the hired man would submit to such a proceeding without a protest of some sort. To begin with, the status of the professional ball-player had been vastly improved since the National League was formed in 1875. His standard had been raised. He was no longer a rowdy, playing ball with one eye on the division of the gate-receipts and the other upon the gamblers in the barroom, but a man of standing in the community. His salary, if nothing else, gave him the right to regard himself as a member of a profession. In every way he was vastly superior to the player of the early days. He felt that as he was the drawing card, he should be entitled to more consideration, and in November of 1899 the last great revolt against the baseball trust was organized. Here is a portion of the manifesto upon which the hired men took their stand:

"There was a time when the league stood for integrity and fair dealing. To-day it stands for dollars and cents. Once it looked to the elevation of the game and an honest exhibition of the sport; to-day its eyes are on the turn-stile. Men have come into the profession for no other motive than to exploit it for every dollar in sight. . . . The reserve rule and the provisions of the National Agreement gave the managers unlimited power, and they have not hesitated to use this in the most arbitrary and mercenary way. Players have been bought, sold, and exchanged as tho they were sheep instead of American citizens. . . . By a combination among themselves, stronger than the strongest trust, they have been able to enforce the most arbitrary measures and the player has either to submit or get out of the profession," etc.

Thus, a quotation from a memorable document; at once a declaration of independence and a defiance of established authority. War followed. The players, under the name of the Brotherhood, fought to free themselves from what they called "white slavery." The baseball trust fought for its life. In this rough-and-tumble battle in which neither side fought fair, the hired men made their last desperate stand against trust principles—and were defeated. Heaven has always been on the side which has the heaviest artillery, and the trust had all the machinery of the enterprize under control. The Brotherhood, fighting for a principle and as much money as might be induced through the turnstiles, badly led and insufficiently provisioned against a long campaign, was forced to surrender, but not before it had brought ruin home to "organized baseball." Two years the fight lasted, and at the end of that time the American Association was wrecked; the National League was impoverished, and the members of the Brotherhood were "broke."

The workingmen, who had been on a strike, surrendered unconditionally. All they wanted was a chance to go to work again under an administration which had an acquaintance with the weekly pay-wagon. That was all they got. The baseball trust immediately set about the forging of new and stronger shackles. The Brotherhood war was an experience which the club owners did not wish to see repeated.

In 1901 the minor leagues of the country which had been carrying on a desultory

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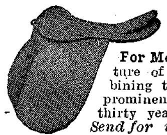

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sort of warfare over the services of the second-rate players, banded together for "protection." In 1903 the National League, at peace with its new and powerful rival, the American League, entered into an iron-clad treaty—the major leagues on one side and the minors on the other—and that finished the work of consolidation. The baseball trust had the entire country tied up hand and foot.

HOW JIKIRI AND HIS BAND WERE EXTERMINATED

THE presentation the other day of medals of honor to three young army officers and an enlisted man by President Taft brought into print a graphic description of a lively battle that took place in the Philippines when a detachment of American soldiers attacked and exterminated a Jolo pearl pirate named Jikiri and his band of followers. The fight occurred three years ago, and the facts were reported in a general way, but not even the officials of the War Department appreciated the extraordinary exhibition of daring until a letter written to a fellow officer in the States by a second lieutenant, who was in the heat of the conflict and did some gallant fighting himself, fell into their hands by chance. A Washington correspondent of the New York *World* was permitted to copy the letter on condition that he would withhold the names of the writer and the recipient. The officers who received the medals—which are to the American soldier what the Victoria Cross is to the British army man—are First-Lieut. Archie Miller and Second-Lieuts. Arthur H. Wilson and John T. Kennedy of the Sixth Cavalry, and the enlisted man is Quartermaster-Sergeant Joseph Henderson of Troop B, Sixth Cavalry. The writer is said to have been fresh from West Point at the time of the running down of Jikiri, but he seems to have fought like an experienced campaigner. Here is his story:

> I am going to make you tear your hair with jealousy. I've been in action, smelled powder, and seen men die.
>
> I don't know whether the fame of Jikiri the Moro outlaw, bandit and pirate has reached the States yet or not. For a year and a half he has been the terror of the Jolo archipelago. He has killed some 300 Chinamen, no one knows how many Moros, and a dozen or more white men, and has been a regular will-o'-the-wisp. He would be heard of in Northern Jolo, and before the troops could get out there he would attack a village down around Boreño, kill a few Chinamen, and disappear again.
>
> Less than a year ago he attacked the pearling fleet and got away with thousands of dollars' worth of pearls. For a long time he was protected by the Moro chiefs, but lately, after a pow-wow with the division commander, in which he promised to start in and burn every house in the island if he suspected them of harboring Jikiri again, and as the pursuit began to be pretty hot, the Moros turned around and began hunting him themselves.
>
> About a month ago was the beginning of

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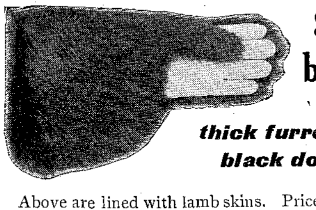

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the end. The troops got several of the principal members of his band, and pursuit got so hot that they split up, and the Moros began bringing in their heads every day or two. Before they split, Jikiri had a band of nearly a hundred armed men. Some of them scattered and went back home, and a number were killed by troops and Moros. Then on the Fourth of July came the grand finale.

On July 1 we had some pretty definite information of Jikiri and seven men down on the south coast of Jolo, so, early on the morning of the second, Capt. G. L. Byram started out with two troops of cavalry, B and C, and part of K, to get him. The same night three couriers came in with the news that Jikiri had escaped, stolen a boat, and gone to Patian Island, six miles south of Jolo, where he had taken refuge in a cave.

Captain Byram left his horses, went to Patian by boat, and surrounded the cave. Five minutes after I heard the news I got a hurry call to report to the commanding officer, Colonel Rogers, Sixth Cavalry. When I reported, he told me to take one mountain gun, plenty of ammunition, and three days' rations, get them aboard the gunboat *Arrayat* that night and report to the boat at 5 A.M. next morning, go to Patian and report to Captain Byram for duty. Of course, the gun had to be taken by hand, as there was no room on the boat for mules.

We sailed for Patian at 5 o'clock, getting down there about 9. Captain Byram came out to the boat and I reported to him for duty. He explained the situation to me and told me to land my gun and get up into position to fire on the cave. They had Jikiri and eight men, with six rifles, one shotgun, and no one knew how much ammunition, boxed up in the cave, which was practically impregnable. There were two troops of cavalry there and one machine gun, and they had to keep a constant guard of about fifty men around the cave day and night for two days. One man had been killed and wounded at the machine gun.

The island is an extinct volcano. At the top of the volcano is the crater, about 1,000 yards in diameter. The walls are 800 feet high, rising very steeply from the sea, and the bottom of the crater is about sea-level. The inside walls are very precipitous. I was to get my gun up to within 300 feet of the top, signal to the troops to get away, and then open fire on the cave, which was marked by a white flag, placed directly above it. (I forgot to say that the cave is on the inside of the crater, and about 300 feet below the top.)

The young lieutenant had with him two sergeants, two corporals, one cook, and sixteen privates. It took them nearly two hours to drag the gun, which weighed 1,000 pounds, and 1,000 pounds of ammunition up to the top. A hard rain made the work still more difficult. They placed the gun in position and gave the signal several times, but the troops would not move, so that they could not fire. We read on:

Finally about the middle of the afternoon I took a couple of men and went around to see what was up. I found Captain Byram had decided I couldn't do any good firing from where I was, and he would have to take the guard away from the cave to let me try it, so he told me to move half a mile around the crater, where I could get

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a better position, and wait till morning. Meanwhile, he was going to get two Colt machine guns from the gunboat and see what he could do with them. He said he would only use my gun as a last resort, as he didn't want to take the guard away and give them a chance to escape.

So I sent word to the sergeant to start moving the gun and ammunition, and I went down to the *Arrayat* to get rations. While I was aboard I was talking with the commander, Captain Signer. He said Captain Byram told him it would be impossible to get my gun down in front of the cave. I said: "Nothing is impossible with a mountain gun, Captain. I can take her anywhere on this island."

He evidently repeated this to Captain Byram, for about 6 o'clock, when I was making my bivouac, I got a note saying: "Captain Signer says you think you can get your gun down to the cave. If you want to, you can try it." I wrote back that I would be there at daylight next morning.

That was the worst night I ever spent. It was raining; we had no tents, and the mosquitoes were worse than I've ever seen them anywhere. Didn't get an hour's sleep through the night, and a good many of the men didn't close their eyes. Every few minutes there would be firing over at the cave, and at intervals the blood-curdling Moro yell, "Oooh-ah Jikiri!"

That evening occurred what I consider one of the nerviest things of the whole expedition. My cook and two men had brought lunch to us from the boat. When I sent orders back to move the gun I thought that they had gone back to the boat and I intended to take them around with me, but I found they hadn't gotten back, and I left orders for them to stay on the boat and come up next morning. They got to the boat a few minutes after I left, and as they did not get orders they proceeded to get supper ready.

Just at dark, when we were commencing to get our supper, in came these three men, carrying a 20-gallon galvanized iron can, three-quarters full of coffee, and a big pan of bacon. They had carried it nearly two miles through the brush to get to us, and had climbed 800 feet with it.

Our anonymous informant reported to Byram at 6:30 A.M., and then went with Lieutenant Miller over the ground. After he had seen it he began to be sorry he had made his brag, for the place was a succession of small precipices. However, by using a block-and-t[illegible] got the gun into place by about [illegible]. They were fifty feet from the mouth of the cave and directly in front of it. The whole place was covered with boulders and bushes. He continues:

While I was getting down the two Colts the riflemen kept up a hot fire to cover me. They were sheltered behind the rocks. I had no cover of any kind for my gun. Before I opened fire I had three men wounded at the gunboat by a single charge of buckshot from the cave.

I opened up about 8:30. The rifles kept down the fire from the cave while I was getting the gun back into battery and getting her laid. When I signalled they all hunted cover behind the rocks for fear of bursting shells.

Jikiri soon got onto this and would open fire on me as soon as the rifle fire slackened.

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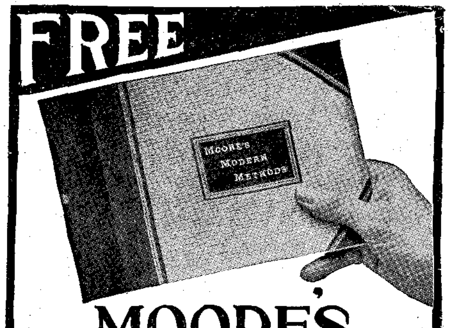

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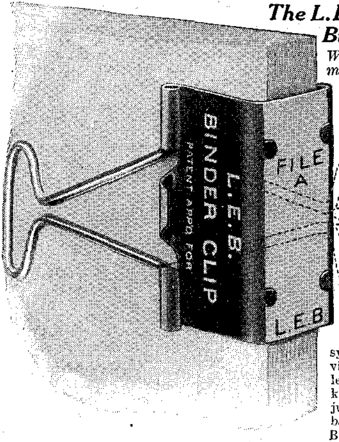

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I fired about ten shots in this position, bursting most of them inside the cave. I cleared out most of the brush in front of it, and I thought I did some damage to the cave.

The place was so steep that I had to hitch the tackle to the gun and then to a tree on the cliff above me in order to hold her in place. She jumped like a bucking broncho when she was fired, and several times turned completely over. She caught the sergeant, who was acting as gunner, once, and laid him out with some bad bruises. All the time there were bullets, slugs, and buckshot falling around us every minute or two.

Then I moved the gun up about twenty feet nearer the cave. We had just gotten her in position and ready to fire when my second sergeant, who had taken the gunner's place, was shot through the abdomen. He died two days later in the hospital. I was just on the other side of the gun when he fell.

Then I got a corporal up to act as gunner, and we fired four or five more shots. My tackle broke at the last one, the gun jumped back over a rock about four feet high, and I couldn't get her back in place again, so had to stop firing.

"Then an advance was ordered. I suppose there were about forty men on the firing line. The rest were in rear, or carrying ammunition. Some of my men got up into line with only their revolvers and we started crawling forward on our bellies.

Captain Byram was overseeing the whole thing. Holderness ('04) and Turner were looking after ammunition and supplies, and Miller, Joe Baer, Wilson, and John Kennedy were with the main part of the line on the right. There was another entrance on the left, so I took command at that part of the line.

By this time the outlaws seemed to be out of ammunition, for they began rolling big rocks out at us. Then a big spear came whizzing out from the cave and gave one man an ugly wound in the shoulder. Finally, the right of the line was right up against the entrance and my part was up against a stone barricade about ten feet from our entrance. It was impossible to go in, for the entrance was only about two feet square, and they were waiting inside to cut off the first head that showed itself. They were firing through the door from outside, but couldn't do much damage owing to the construction of the cave.

Well, just as we got up to the barricade there was a shot from our door and a big Moro jumped straight for us with a barong. (Barong is the fighting weapon of the Joloano Moro.) I had grabbed a rifle from some man when we started the advance and four of us fired at him and got him in the middle of his jump. He hit the ground once, turned a somersault in the air, and rolled over dead just inside the barricade.

Just as we finished him the main rush began on the right, where most of the men were. Eight Moros came rushing out, swinging barongs right and left. I will never forget it as long as I live. For a week afterward I had nightmares and saw the whole thing in my dreams. Every officer who was there said the same thing. Baer said he scarcely closed his eyes for a week without seeing it.

Every jump, it seems to me, they went three feet in the air and covered about ten

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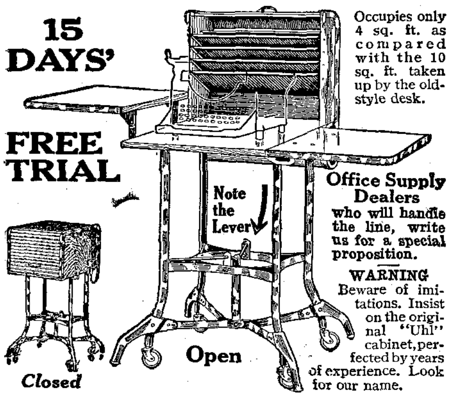

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feet, first to one side and then the other, and with each jump the barong would come down with all a man's weight behind it. Wilson was right beside the door and caught the first flash in the back of the neck, under the jaw and down to the back. John Kennedy got the next—a slanting blow across the back of the head and neck. Miller caught the flat of a barong on the kidneys, which laid him up for a week. If it had been the edge he would have been cut in two. One man's hand was slashed off and several others cut more or less seriously before the Moros were killed.

In his official report Capt. George L. Byram, who commanded the troops in the fight, says that Lieutenants Miller, Wilson, and Kennedy and Sergeant Henderson rushed ahead of the line and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with Jikiri and his seven followers. It was by reason of their jumping the Moro chief and his men that the latter were all killed, none getting away. It was during this hand-to-hand fight, saber against barong, that the three officers and Henderson were seriously wounded.

Miller, Wilson, Kennedy, and Henderson were not the only men to be honored for heroic fighting. Certificates of merit for "gallantry in action" in the same battle were awarded to Private Mahlom McGuire, Troop B, Sixth Cavalry; Sergt. Hurley O. Richardson, Troop C, Sixth Cavalry; and Private L. A. Myers, Troop K, Sixth Cavalry.

SENATOR RAYNER

THE United States Senate in recent years has had many members whose claims to distinction rested principally upon their ability as sensational debaters, but very few of this type have exercised as much influence in Congress and throughout the country as the late Isidor Rayner, of Maryland, who died on November 25. Senator Rayner seldom, if ever, made a big noise about a little issue, and he not only used facts as his ammunition, but also fired his broadsides with large-bore artillery, and every time he fired the object of his attack flinched. And yet it is said of him that no matter how hard he struck, he seldom made personal enemies. He first attracted national attention during the investigation of the naval battle of Santiago and his speech in behalf of Admiral Schley is still remembered as one of the most powerful forensic appeals ever heard in an American court. The story of his career is told briefly in the New York *Evening Post:*

Isidor Rayner, whose second term in the Senate was not due to expire until 1917, became known during his first term as an orator, antimonopolist, tariff reformer, and bitter opponent of President Roosevelt and his policies. He came into early prominence by winning his fight for the Senatorship in spite of the opposition of Senator Gorman, then Democratic boss of Maryland, and the so-called Gorman ring, which was the controlling factor in the Democratic party in Maryland. Rayner, who, as member of Congress, under Cleve-

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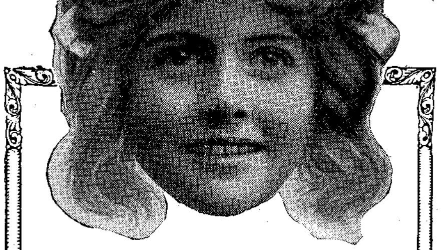

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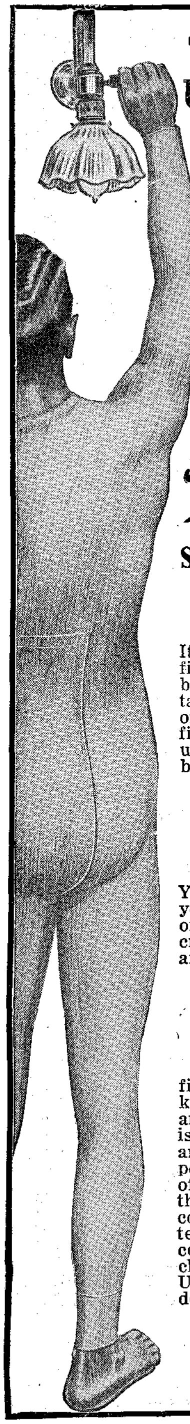

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land, had favored the direct election of Senators, went before the people of his own State, and obtained what was virtually a popular election to that office, largely on account of his ability on the stump.

Rayner was born in Baltimore, April 11, 1850. He went to the University of Maryland, and later, to the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated with a law degree, and, at the age of twenty, he was admitted to practise in the Maryland bar. His early political career began in 1885, when he was elected to the State Senate. In the middle of his term he resigned to run for Congress, to which he was elected in 1886.

During the Cleveland Administration, he served on the House Committees on Foreign Affairs and Coinage, Weights and Measures, and was known as a stanch supporter of the President. It was during his membership in the House that he advocated the popular election of United States Senators.

After being re-elected to both the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses, he withdrew from National politics to become Attorney-General of Maryland, serving from 1899 to 1903. The control of the party in the State by the Gorman ring was then almost absolute, and, when Rayner announced that he would be "a candidate before the people" for Senator, the fight within the party to overthrow the existing order attracted attention all over the country. His victory sent him to Washington with a prestige greater than that of the average newcomer in the Senate.

At about this time his style of speaking had undergone a marked and radical change. For a long time it was of a serious turn, and he never undertook to indulge in any wit or sarcasm at all; later, his argument and fiery eloquence often breathed of irony and satire, which he used like a master. One of the leaders and most prominent member of the bar, said of him:

"Henry Winter Davis, in his palmiest days, never wielded his weapon with the force that Rayner does. The difference between them is that Mr. Davis made enemies whenever he struck; Mr. Rayner proceeds from invective to argument so rapidly that he does not seem to leave any wounds open."

It is said of him that in 1880, after he had served in the Legislature, and at the time that Charles G. Kerr was nominated for State's Attorney, the tender of the office was made to him by the then leaders of the Democratic party, and that, when the suggestion was made to Rayner that by his eloquence he could convict almost any one, he answered by saying:

"Providence never intended me for a prosecutor; I would feel all the time as if I was convicting the prisoner's innocent wife and children if he had any. In fact, it would worry me less to be hanged myself than to hang any one by any power that I might be able to exercise over the jury."

In Congress Rayner would seldom perpetrate a joke. He was afraid of the reputation of being a "Congressional wit." On one occasion, however, he yielded to temptation. There was a Republican Congressman from one of the Southern States who generally kept himself in a notoriously dishevelled and unkempt condition. Rayner was on the floor arguing an amendment to the McKinley Tariff Bill, and casually made the remark: "Everything is either a luxury or a necessity."

Get Back to Normal

Normal Poise—perfect equilibrium of mind and body. Normal weight—normal appetite and spirits. The

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gives the cleansing sweat with tonic effects akin to the radiance of sunshine. It helps you to look, think and act normal—at normal cost. We have some interesting, scientific but practical and simple books to send you.

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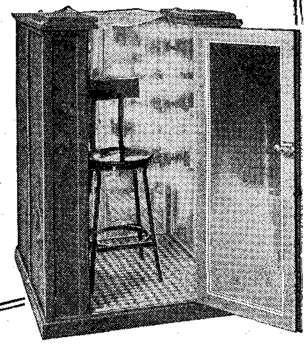

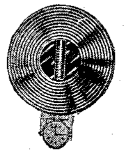

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Actual Size 9 in. in diameter

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Just then the Southern Republican stept from the corridor into the House and said: " May I interrupt the gentleman from Maryland."

" Certainly," said Rayner.

" Did I understand you to say that everything is either a luxury or a necessity? "

" Yes, sir."

" Well I have just taken a bath; what would you call that? "

" In your case," said Rayner, " it is both a necessity and a luxury; a necessity because you need it so badly, and a luxury because you take it so rarely."

One of Senator Rayner's most valuable services to his State was his successful fight against a move to disfranchise the negro. The measure, known as the Poe amendment, was fathered by Gorman and the party machine, but Rayner attacked it as quickly as if it had been brought up by a poiltical crowd outside his own party. *The Evening Post* continues:

> The most important committee on which he served in the Senate was the Committee on Foreign Relations. As a member of that body, he was able to give unqualified support to the general arbitration treaties as proposed in their original form by President Taft. That his interests lay in this direction was evident in his maiden speech on the Senate floor, in which, after attacking President Roosevelt's policy as regards Santo Domingo, and " declaring that it was never intended that we should assume a protectorate, political or financial, over the islands of the Caribbean or the Latin-American republics," he launched into a plea for granting aid to the persecuted Jews in Russia. He said that the Jews would submit to every indignity and wrong rather than abandon their creed—a creed which had maintained its simplicity inviolable in the face of all opposition. He urged that the Government should lead the van in "a demand upon this barbarous Prince to grant to these people their rights, or no longer be allowed to maintain contact or intercourse with civilized governments."
>
> He was also a member of a number of other committees, among them being the Committee on Indian Depredations, of which he was Chairman, and the Civil Service and Retrenchment, Education and Labor, Expenditures in the Department of Justice, Geological Survey, Industrial Expositions, Judiciary and Transportation Routes to the Seaboard Committees.
>
> On the subject of direct election of Senators, Rayner never wavered. The position he took during his three terms in the House was the position to which he adhered in the Senate. For a long time, this was a hitch in the passing of the constitutional amendment for the purpose, owing to objections made by Southern Senators, based on supposed incidental effects upon the control of elections. Rayner, however, took the stand that the principle involved was of such importance as to outweigh these considerations, and he found himself practically alone among the Southern Democratic Senators who voted for the bill providing for a constitutional amendment.
>
> Throughout his term in the Senate, Rayner appeared as a vigorous and determined opponent of Roosevelt and his policies. The

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La Tunita	(Imported from Porto Rico) Box of 50 Princessa Size for	$2.50
Orlando	The 24 Hour Domestic Cigar. Box of 25 Bismarck Size Handy Box of 5 for **50c.**	$2.50
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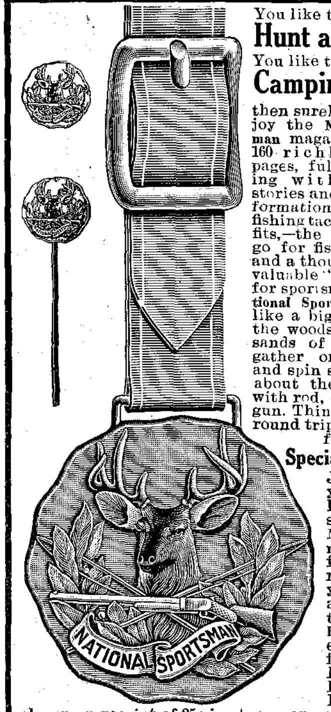

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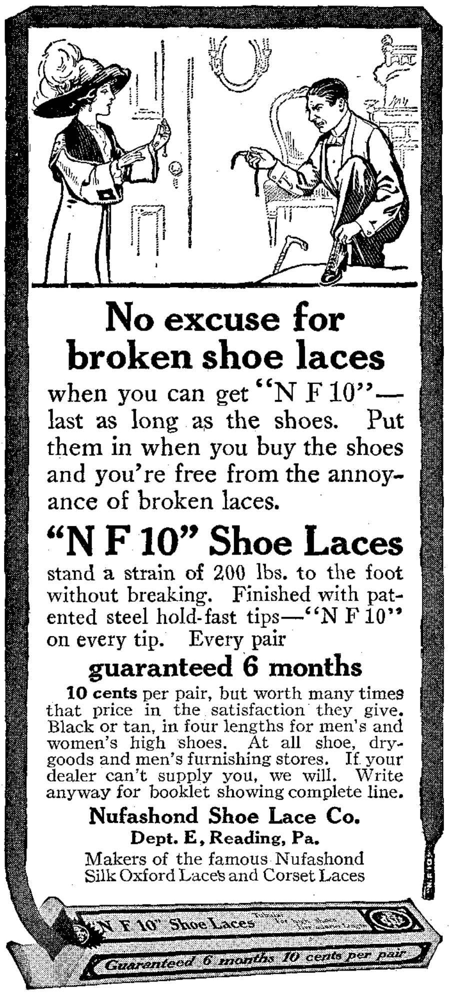

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Makers of the famous Nufashond Silk Oxford Laces and Corset Laces

Colonel's famous Columbus speech of last winter furnished the Senator with the text for one of his bitterest attacks upon the ex-President.

JOHN T. BRUSH

BASEBALL lost one of the ablest men in the business when John T. Brush died, if the opinion of Damon Runyon, the New York *American's* baseball reporter, is to be accepted. He was an extraordinary man, able, we are told, to have succeeded in any line of endeavor for which he had any adaptability. Foreseeing his death, which occurred on November 26, Mr. Brush arranged his affairs in such a manner that his baseball property, the Giants, will be administered just as before, which will doubtless be reassuring to hundreds of thousands of New York "fans," who for a decade have supported loyally the fine aggregation of players under John J. McGraw. Here is Mr. Runyon's tribute:

> For a long time he had been practically helpless through illness, but through it all the master mind which had wrought revolutions in organized baseball seemed to gather strength, and time and again—sometimes from the enforced seclusion of a sick-room—he wisely directed the course of affairs in the old league, and steered his associates through dangerous shoals.
>
> No man, and especially no aggressive man, enters baseball without acquiring some enemies, but all during the day even the enemies of the Giant owner were paying tribute to his wonderful ability.
>
> There was a side to Brush that only his more intimate friends knew. He was extremely literary in his tastes, and a remarkably well-informed man on books and writers. He was a close personal friend of James Whitcomb Riley, and the news of the poet's illness some time ago affected Brush deeply.
>
> Brush was a great baseball legislator, and some of the wisest provisions written into the government of the game came from his hand. His monument on the Island of Manhattan is the great stadium at the Polo Grounds, the largest and most valuable baseball property in America.
>
> Those who knew Brush well were very fond of him, and no one could help admiring the indomitable courage of the man who fought on and on against grave affliction. He was essentially a "big leaguer," and he ran the Giants on a liberal scale. He gave McGraw a free hand in the management, and it is said that only on one occasion in recent years did he ever offer a suggestion that had to do with the playing end.
>
> That was in the case of Marquard in 1908, when the clamor to see the $11,000 left-hander was so great that Brush suggested he be worked in a game. McGraw finally consented, but after Rube's inglorious failure Brush decided that McGraw knew best about such matters. However, Brush always took a personal interest in every player and followed each man's work closely.
>
> Harry Hempstead, son-in-law of the late

CHRISTMAS PUDDING

No Christmas Dinner is complete without an Old-fashioned Christmas Pudding. Use the following fine recipe with

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RECIPE—Dilute two-thirds can of Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk with one and one-fourth cups of water. Beat eight eggs very light; add to them half the milk and beat both together; stir in gradually one pound of crumbled crackers; then add one pound suet (chopped fine), one grated nutmeg, one tablespoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful cloves, a pinch of salt, and two pounds raisins (weigh after stoning and cutting them); lastly, add the remainder of the milk. Pour into a pudding mould and steam six hours. Serve with vanilla sauce.

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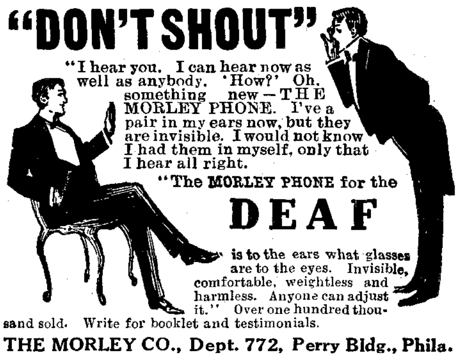

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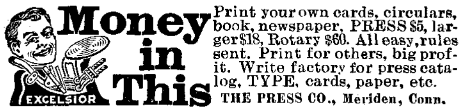

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All orders are made up and shipped the same day received. If your grocer does not keep our sausage we can supply by express direct anywhere in United States or Canada. Write us and we'll gladly tell you all about our sausage; then you will know why so many people think it is the best in the world.

MILO C. JONES, Jones Dairy Farm
Box 610, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin

president of the Giants, who was recently elected vice-president of the club, will undoubtedly succeed to the presidency. Hempstead is a business man of Indianapolis—a very successful business man.

For some time past he has been gradually getting in touch with the affairs of the club, and it is very likely that he will follow the course of John T. Brush—let McGraw run the baseball end of the property and devote himself to the business end, in which case the death of Brush will have no material effect on the Giants so far as the public is concerned, altho it is none the less a grave loss.

Mrs. Brush is probably the chief beneficiary of the dead magnate's estate, so far as it relates to the ball club. She will, therefore, be the second woman to own, or at least to be heavily interested in, a big league club, Mrs. Helen Britton, of St. Louis, being the other.

She will be the third woman in the United States to have an interest in a large baseball property. Mrs. Agnes Havenor, of Milwaukee, owns the Milwaukee club of the American Association, one of the large minor leagues of the country.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

At Our Jokes.—He who laughs last is an Englishman.—*Princeton Tiger.*

Something In It.—WILLIE—" Paw, what a stable government."

PAW—" When the party in power displays horse sense, my son."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Slander.—GUEST—" I have eaten many a better stew than this ! "

LANDLORD (enraged)—" Not in this house ! "—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Simple.—ENGLISHMAN—" How did you manage to throw straight enough to hit that window? "

SUFFRAGETTE—" I aimed at the wall."—*Life.*

Where Is He?—" Pa, what is a *rara avis?* "

" A Democrat, my son, who doesn't think he's going to get some sort of job soon."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

His Chance.—" Yes, my memory is getting very bad. By this time to-morrow I shall have forgotten everything I have done to-day."

" H'm ! Could you oblige me with the loan of a fiver, old chap? "—*Tit-Bits.*

Exactly.—HOAX—" I thought you said he was a settlement worker."

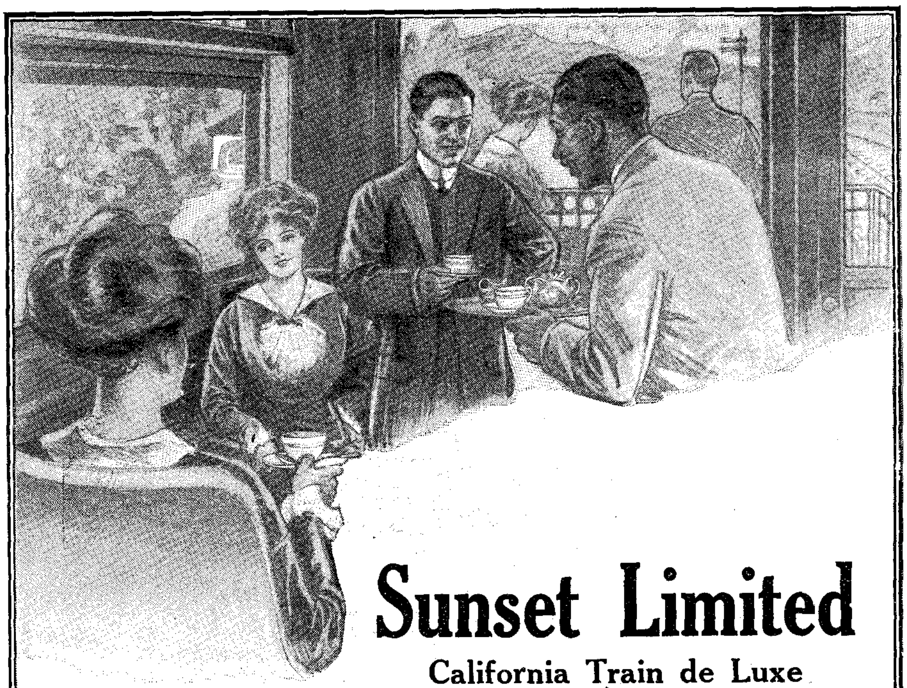
JOAX—" He is."

HOAX—" Why, he tells me he's a bill collector."

JOAX—" Well? "—*Philadelphia Record.*

A Tear Spiller.—" What do you do when you forget your lines? "

" I just repeat the multiplication table in a muffled voice," said the emotional actress. " I had the house in tears the other night over nine times nine are eighty-one."—*Washington Herald.*



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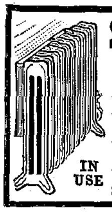

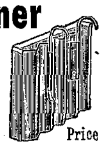

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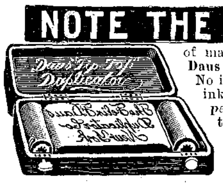

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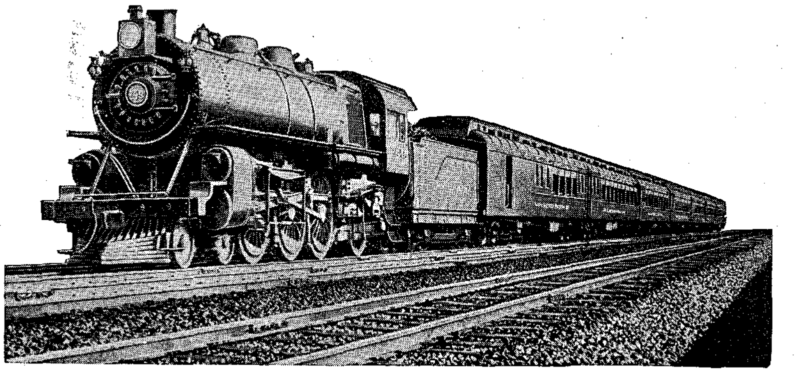

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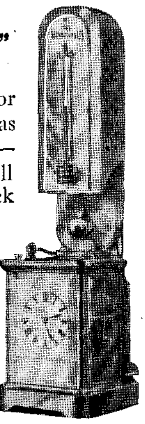

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and to increase your seeing power — your eye-work efficiency — *and because it's wise to be good to your eyes.*

"Emeralite" light is strong, direct and scientifically toned to a rich, soothing "daylightness." The adjustable Glass Shade, emerald green outside, opal inside, reflects a direct light just where you want it—no glare, no shadows.

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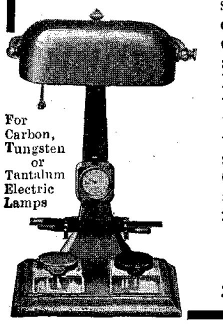

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Up-to-Date.—"Are you interested in contemporary history?"

"Not much. I am more interested in what is going on now."—*Baltimore American.*

Time Enough.—VOICE (over 'phone)—"Oh, doctor, our baby has swallowed a coffee-spoon. Come quickly."

M.D.—"Don't worry. He will live until I get there."—*Life.*

Success Assured.—Chicago has a school for brides. If it guarantees every graduate a position it is bound to become the most popular institution of learning in the country.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

His Mother's Crime.—A guild of god-parents to save children from incongruous names is being suggested. The late Canon Bardsley, author of a book on English names, told the story of what was probably the most idiotic name ever bestowed upon an unfortunate infant. A woman had her son baptized What, for no other reason than to cause amusement in future years, when, being asked his name, he should reply, "What."—*London Chronicle.*

The Count in California.

At 1 P.M. the count was 10
In Dr. Wilson's favor: then
T. Roosevelt had a little run
And led the Jerseyman by 1
At midnight. Flashed upon the wires
To all the nation's sons and sires
The news came winging that by dawn
Another precinct Woodrow'd drawn
In the count in California.

High noon arrived across the plains:
The word was wafted: "Teddy gains!"
Bull Moosers shouted, "We are it!"
And fires of celebration lit;
But just about the twilight hour
The clouds of doubt began to lower,
For once again it went for Woody
And all the Democrats cried "Goody!"
At the count in California.

The midnight "Uxtrays" shrilled the news
That Roosemoose was the real "Who's
Who" in the Golden State, by leading
His rival at the latest reading.
His sure plurality was 7—
Then Woodrow passed him by 11;
And then, of course, at half-past 10
The Oyster Bayman led again
In the count in California.

'Twas Teddy's State for half of Sunday;
Then Woodrow carried it on Monday;
By Tuesday night the vote was tied,
But Thursday morning Shasta shied
A precinct down from up the creek
That had been wabbling all the week;
On first report it went for Ted
On second thought for Wilson read
In the count in California.

When Ted is one of age's wrecks,
When Wood becomes an ancient Ex,
When peace upon Madero sits,
When European Turkey quits,
When Hades freezes over, when
Fourteen and 5 add up to 10,
When Taft is President again,
Then maybe we shall hear at last
How California's vote was cast—
By the count in California.
—*Robertus Love in the New York Sun.*